# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873. NUMBER 201.

MASS MEETING.

## MASS MEETING

OF CITIZENS TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED

## Industrial Exposition.

A mass meeting of all citizens interested in the prosperity of Chicago is hereby called to convene at the "OPEN BOARD" ROOMS of the Board of Trade (on LaSalle-st., next south of the Chamber of Commerce, entrance at rear),

THIS EVENING, March 8, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

The object of the meeting is to consider the recommendation of the Committee of Twelve, published in Wednesday's papers, and consult whether or not a Grand Inter-State Industrial Exposition shall be held in Chicago next fall. Among the speakers invited to be present and address the meeting are

Hon. Joseph Medill, Hon. A. C. Hesing, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Ex-Gov. Bross, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Henry Greenebaum, Esq., J. H. McVicker, Esq., Charles Randolph, Esq., and other prominent citizens. Let it be borne in mind that the functions of the Committee of Twelve have ceased, and it is now for the business men and citizens of Chicago, of every name and occupation, to take up the matter and institute measures and select man to carry it to a successful conclusion. Therefore let there be a

FULL ATTENDANCE.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES NOWLAN, SECRETARY.

FINANCIAL.

The Commercial Loan Co.

## SAVINGS BANK

No. 59 North Clark-st., corner Michigan-st., and No. 126 Archer-av., Junc. Twenty-second-st.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. daily (except Sundays and holidays), and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

This Savings Bank pays its depositors six per cent interest on any amount up to ten thousand dollars for every full month their money remains on deposit.

Money deposited before the 10th day of any month will draw interest from the first day of the same month, provided the money so deposited remains at least three months.

Money may be drawn out any time during business hours, without previous notice.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - $100,000
Liability of Stockholders above Capital, - - - - - - - - - $100,000

Incorporated by the State of Illinois. Charter Perpetual.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
MILFORD D. BUCHANAN, Vice President.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
WM. H. ROOD, Secretary.

## LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

BANKER,

164 & 166 LaSalle-st. (Bryan Block),

CHICAGO,

Is prepared to Purchase Real Estate, Mortgages, Mercantile Paper, and Rents.

Sells Foreign Exchange and Passage-Orders.

Buys and Sells Government Bonds.

Receives Accounts from Merchants, and others, and gives them liberal accommodations at the lowest rate of interest.

## DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

## FOR SALE,

A Banking House, well situated in a city of (6,400) six thousand four hundred inhabitants, and in one of the best Counties in Iowa. Reason for selling: Retiring from business. Address O 67, Tribune office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

## Notice--Howe's Scales.

Mr. W. C. SPAFFORD, connected for the past three or four years with the Forsyth Scale Co., is now associated with the Howe, and hopes his business acquaintances in the city and throughout the Northwest will bear this in mind.

A. M. GILBERT & CO.,
Howe's Scales, 38 State-st.

## FOR NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

THE MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMER,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

Capt. THORWEGAN, J. P. YOUNG, Clerk, leaves St. Louis positively on March 11 for MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ, NEW ORLEANS, and all way landings. The passenger accommodations on this palatial Steamer are unsurpassed. For passage apply to

THOMAS MORRISON & CO.,
201 N. Levee, St. Louis.

N. B.—The Republic leaves Cairo Thursday, March 13.

## NOTICE.

In pursuance of the will of the late John McDowell, of Bay City, Michigan, the premises, consisting of Foundry and Machine Shop, with all the tools, patterns, and appurtenances belonging thereto, also the real estate on which the same is situated, will be sold. This is desirable property, and splendidly located for business, having a river frontage with good wharf extending out nearly 800 feet to the new dock line now established. To such as may desire to purchase, a rare chance is offered.

Apply to THOMAS CHRONE, Executor,
Bay City, Michigan.

## THE TAX-SALE

for State and County Taxes for 1871, will commence next Monday, March 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the old Court-House.

The sale will be pushed as rapidly as possible, as it is desirable to close it before all the books for taxes of 1872 are returned to me.

J. S. RUMSEY,
County Collector.

$2 A DOZ. Best Berlin Photographs. 528 STATE-ST. Call and see our Specimens. OPP. HARMON-COURT. $2 A DOZ.

WANTED.

## Wanted,

To contract with the best and most energetic man in each County in Illinois and Iowa, to handle our Machines on consignment. Extra inducements offered, and wagons furnished. None but SUPERIOR MEN, wanting to make a business of it, need apply. Address, giving particulars of former business, and references,

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
341 Wabash-av., Chicago.

## Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business and work. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

## The Music Trade.

## LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Beg to invite the attention of dealers to their extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, AND MUSIC BOOKS,

Now the largest and most complete in the country. As their stock includes every article in the music line, dealers ordering through them may rely upon having the same completely filled, thereby saving time and money, and avoiding the delays incident to a division of orders among different houses. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed both in price and quality, as well as in the prompt execution of orders.

☞ Descriptive trade catalogues mailed free to dealers.

## Pianos and Organs.

## F. C. LIGHTE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

From Wabash-av. corner of Thirteenth-st., to

## 174 & 176 State-st.

REMOVALS.

## PAPER REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED to our elegant and commodious NEW STORE,

NO. 109 EAST MADISON-ST.

## Cleveland Paper Co.

REMOVAL.

## JEWETT,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Removed to 268 STATE-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

## SPRING, 1873.

WE INVITE

Every Gentleman desiring an Elegant Suit, made from Extra choice Fabrics, imported Expressly for our use, which Exactly meets his wants, Either for marriage, demi-toilet or business uses, to call on

## ELY,

IMPORTING TAILOR,

657 Wabash-av.,

And be "Suited."

Clergymen 10 per cent discount.

ESTABLISHED..........................1854.

NEW PUBLICATION.

## THE RAILROAD GAZETTE

Of March 8 Has the Following Articles:

"The Regulation of all Railroads Through the State-Ownership of One"; Speech by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.—"The Regulation of Fares and Freights by Law": From the Massachusetts Commissioner's Report—"Decision of the Illinois Supreme Court on the Law against Discriminating Freight Rates"—"Early History of the Locomotive on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad"; By Benj. H. Latrobe, C. E., with Engravings of the First Locomotives—Communications from Railroad Men—Editorials on Railroad Subjects—Several Pages of Railroad News—Annual Reports, Etc. Term: $4 a year; single copies, 10 cts.

A. N. KELLOGG & CO.,
63 Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

## SCRAP BOOKS,

For Newspaper Cuttings,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

GOOD FLAG POLES,

Ready-made or made to order. Orders left at Gilbert & Hubbard's, Ship Chandlers, 226 and 230 Water-st., or at 200 North Carpenter-st., will receive prompt attention.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

## Real Estate Sale.

Attention of Capitalists is invited to sale of 40 Acres Land, estate J. L. Snow, deceased, near T. B. Bryan's Place, Elm Hurst, DuPage Co., Ill., on Saturday, March 8, 1873, on the premises, at 10 a. m.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

This is to give notice that the firm of S. Donnell & Co., 220 West Lake-st., composed of S. Donnell and W. H. Whittemore, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party to sign in settling accounts. S. DONNELL, W. H. WHITTEMORE. March 5, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of HAHN & FUSSEY, Evanston, is this day dissolved. Mr. Jno. C. Fussey will collect all the bills and pay all liabilities of said firm.

M. HAHN,
JNO. C. FUSSEY.
March 5, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 18th day of January, 1873, the undersigned, Receiver of the said corporation, has levied and made an assessment of twenty dollars per share on all the stock of said Company, payable fifteen dollars per share in cash, and the balance subject to future call, if needed.

Stockholders will please pay the amount at once to
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver,
Room 12, Central Union Block.

EDUCATIONAL.

## RARE ADVANTAGES FOR BOYS.

A small Family School, and a good home. Address
J. M. BATCHELDOR,
Pownal, Vt.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Caldwell Case to Go Over to Next Winter.

### How the Salary-Grabbers Failed to Receive the Extra Compensation.

### Gossip About Possible Changes in the Treasury.

### Proceedings in the Senate Yesterday.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE CALDWELL CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—There is no probability that any action will be taken in the Caldwell case at this session of the Senate. Senators complain that they have not been able to examine the voluminous testimony taken by the Committee, and without doing so they are not prepared to vote. They allege that they want to take the testimony home and read it during the vacation. Of course, this means that nothing whatever will be done with Caldwell.

MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, ratified the Convention with the Republic of Mexico, extending the time of the United States and Mexican Claims Commission for the adjudication of claims belonging to the citizens of the two countries.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway waited upon Comptroller Taylor, of the Treasury Department, to-day, to get a warrant for the $1,600,000 which impatient and importuning Congressmen have been demanding for back pay. The Comptroller informed Ordway that he did not see how he could pay the money. The section under which this payment was claimed was so clumsily worded as to be liable to several constructions, and, besides, there were the insuperable objections that the section did not specify the amount to be paid, and made no appropriation for the purpose. Many members of Congress hearing of this decision, and who have been waiting for their $5,000 share of the salary steal, left for home to-night.

APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES.

A movement has already commenced here to institute as many Appropriation Committees next session as there are regular appropriation bills. It is suggested that a single committee cannot, in the nature of things, have time to attend to the wide bill for which appropriations are made, and that the only way to prevent improvident and extravagant legislation in the future is to adopt the proposed reform.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

There was a rumor current at the Treasury Department to-day that Secretary Boutwell would certainly resign on Wednesday next, a step which has been urged by his friends as essential to the success of his Senatorial candidacy in Massachusetts.

Among the names mentioned in connection with the Assistant Secretaryship, to be made vacant by the expected promotion of Judge Richardson, is Chief Clerk Saville and Commissioner Douglas, of the Internal Revenue Department. The same rumor also has it that Assistant Treasurer Hartley will be removed, to make way for either Delano or Saville.

COLORED CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

This evening the colored people of this District, reinforced by Senator-Elect Pinchback and Congressmen Elliott, Rainey, and Walls, held a meeting to express their sympathy in behalf of the Cuban revolutionists.

DON PIATT

says the police of the District yesterday stopped the sale of his extra edition of the *Capital*, containing a burlesque account of the inaugural festivities. The cause of the same is not given.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

In a grim defiance of public opinion and precedent, after debating the Alabama Senatorial muddle for another extra day, the Senate has elected to order that Spencer be sworn in, and that Sykes be remanded to his right as a contestant before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The comment on this action is not of the most favorable kind.

FREMONT.

There is a rumor here to the effect that the French Government has demanded the surrender of Gen. Fremont under the Extradition Treaty.

PERSONAL.

Wm. W. Holden, who, about a year and a half since, was impeached and deposed from the North Carolina Governorship, has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, an his own unaided solicitation.

Senator Chandler is so pleased with his recently arrived grandson, that he has made the youngster a present of $50,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: A. M. Hughes, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; John M. M. Parker, Surveyor of Customs, New Orleans; G. P. Walmought, Collector of Customs at Cuyahoga, Ohio. Postmasters—James H. Cogswell, Titusville, Pa.; N. M. Taylor, Belleville, Ill.; Michael Piggott, Quincy, Ill.; William C. Cowley, Manchester, Iowa; M. S. Smith, Ionia, Mich.; Z. H. Howe, Monroe, Mich.; M. H. Ganong, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Chas. Esslinger, Manitowoc, Wis. George Jerome, Collector of Customs, Detroit, Mich. United States Marshals—J. R. Bennett, Eastern District of Michigan; S. B. Packard, District of Louisiana; E. H. Murray, District of Kentucky; B. H. Campbell, Northern District of Illinois; S. P. Evans, Eastern District of Tennessee; E. A. Newcomb, Eastern District of Missouri; P. H. Emerson, Associate Justice for Utah Territory; A. B. Maynard, United States Attorney for Michigan; A. R. Howlert, Indian Agent at the Sac and Fox Agency; H. W. Jones, Agent for the Quapaw Indians, Indian Territory; L. L. Stiles, Receiver of Public Money at Gila, Arizona; C. A. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

BROTHER NEWMAN.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the Senate, on motion of Mr. MORTON, the Rev. Mr. Newman was re-elected Chaplain of the Senate.

SPENCER.

The pending topic was upon the motion to postpone the question of admitting Spencer, of Alabama, to a seat.

Mr. HOWE said that yesterday he favored the postponement, but, having examined the case, he is now prepared to vote.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution for adjournment *sine die* on Tuesday next.

Mr. MORTON objected, and it went over.

The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 32, refused to postpone the consideration of the admission of Spencer.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. COOPER offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate with the correspondence between the Attorney-General of the United States and certain parties in Alabama, in relation to the two bodies, each claiming to be the Legislature of the State.

Mr. CONKLING objected to immediate action on the resolution, and it went over.

SPENCER.

Mr. Bayard's motion to postpone the further consideration of the admission of Spencer, was lost as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bayard, | Ferry (Conn.), | Ransom, |
| Bogy, | Goldthwaite, | Saulsbury, |
| Casserly, | Hamilton (Md.), | Schurz, |
| Cooper, | Hamilton (Texas), | Scott, |
| Cragin, | Kelly, | Stevenson, |
| Davis, | McCreery, | Stockton, |
| Dennis, | Merrimon, | Thurman, |
| Fenton, | Norwood, | Tipton—24. |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alcorn, | Ferry (Mich.), | Morrill (Vt.), |
| Ames, | Flanagan, | Morton, |
| Brownlow, | Frelinghuysen, | Oglesby, |
| Buckingham, | Gilbert, | Pratt, |
| Caldwell, | Hamlin, | Ramsey, |
| Cameron, | Howe, | Sargent, |
| Chandler, | Ingalls, | Stewart, |
| Clayton, | Lewis, | Wadleigh, |
| Conkling, | Logan, | West, |
| Conover, | Mitchell, | Windom—32. |
| Dorsey, | Morrill (Me.), | |

Mr. BAYARD moved that the credentials of Spencer and Sykes be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the credentials of Roscoe Conkling as Senator from New York, and they were read and laid on the table.

Mr. CAMERON entered a motion to reconsider the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Newman as Chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. Bayard's motion was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 38.

The question being then upon administering the oath to Spencer,

Mr. THURMAN moved to lay it upon the table until the regular Committee should be appointed so that the motion might be made to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senate, without division, voted to admit Spencer, and he was sworn in.

M'MILLEN.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of William T. McMillen, claiming to be the Senator-elect from Louisiana, elected by the McEnery Legislature. The credentials were read. Mr. West then moved that they lie upon the table and be printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to go into executive session.

Mr. MORTON asked him to yield for him to make a motion to take up the Caldwell case.

Mr. CONKLING declined to yield for that purpose, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon after

Adjourned till Monday.

## WALL STREET.

### Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 7.—The money stringency was increased, to-day, by the brokers paying from 1-32 to ⅛. There seems to be no immediate protpect of relief to the present condition of affairs in money circles. The $1,500,000 gold sold by the Treasury yesterday was paid for to-day in legal-tender certificates. Mercantile paper is dull.

The London money market is easy at 3@3⅛.

The power given to the Secretary by the inaction of the last Congress is tremendous. As an example, the course pursued last October need only be cited. Then the intentions of the Department were made known in Wall street on the Saturday previous to the Monday on which he let out $5,000,000 of legal tenders, and, influenced by the news, gold declined 1½ per cent, and the stock market became rampant. The mere fact that the Secretary has this power will be used by stock jobbers whenever occasion requires, and cliques will profit by it, while outside speculators will be "milked."

The foreign bankers have almost ceased to lend their credit to speculators, as they do not like to have their bills hawked about the street at the present low rates for exchange. This shuts off an important source of supply. Time loans in currency are still high, being 7 per cent per annum and a commission of ¾ per cent for thirty days; 1½ per cent for sixty days, and 1¾ per cent for ninety days. Time loans in gold are dearer, and are quoted at 1-16 to ⅛ for use of gold for thirty days, ⅛ to ¼ for sixty and ninety days, ⅝ to ½ for four months, ⅛ to ⅝ per cent for six months, and 2 per cent for all the year.

Foreign exchanges have become completely demoralized by the advance in gold, the stringency in money, and the liberal supply of bonds and other bills offering by German bankers, as well as a good supply of Southern cotton bills.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular, closing higher. Harlem advanced 7⅛, on the strength of a dispatch from Albany, stating that the Assembly Committee on Railroads had reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to extend its track through the City of New York, for small cars.

GOLD.

Gold was active and higher, advancing from 115⅛ to 115⅝. The gold market, although very high, and artificially high, is in a position where ventures on the short or bear side are extremely hazardous, the available supply of gold being small and easily handled; and, further, it is said to be in strong hands, to wit: the German and Anglo-American bankers who originally organized to fight the Syndicate. The "bulls" in gold take as a basis for their calculation the fact that the Treasury balances are now down to $40,000,000 actual coin, and that the banks of this city have probably not more than $2,000,000 hard cash in their vaults.

IMPORTS.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day amount to $4,038,514, and the amount marketed to $4,483,197. The total imports for the week will be about $9,250,000.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet and firm, excepting new 5s of 1881, which declined to 112⅛ early in the day. The market closed strong in sympathy with the advance in gold, with new 5s selling at 113⅝. The Comptroller of the Currency, by order of Secretary Boutwell, has decided that hereafter new 5s only can be substituted for called bonds, or any exchanges of bonds in the Department.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes better, especially for grades under $8.00. These are in good demand. The arrivals are limited, and holders firm. Wheat closes strong and better, with a fair export inquiry. Pork was firm and moderately active, with sales of about 100 brls new mess at $16.00; for future delivery, 500 brls for May at $15.75. $16.00 is bid for June. In cut meats, the business is moderate. Sales: 200 boxes pickled bellies, av. 12@14 lbs, at 9@9½c; 300 boxes dry salted shoulders, for March, at 6@6⅛c; 100 boxes short cut hams, small, at 11¼c. Bacon was firmer; long clear, 7⅝c bid, and 8c asked; and short clear, 8¼@8½c. Lard was in fair demand and higher, for Western; 8 9-16c bid for March, and 8⅝c asked; 40 tierces sold at 8¼c. For future delivery we note sales of 250 tcs, April, at 7¾c; 250 tcs, May, at 9c, and 1,000 tcs, June, at 9⅛c.

### Cincinnati Politics.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Conjectures are various as to the course of the Democratic Convention to-morrow. Conservative men will try to confine action to a reaffirmation of its nomination yesterday. Fears are felt by others that the feeling may be excited to a pitch that will lead to a rupture, and put combined action with the Liberal Republicans out of the question. If the Convention simply reaffirms its nomination, it will adjourn to a day, when a conference can be had with the Liberal Convention. Street talk by prominent men on both sides to-day does not warrant hopes of reconciliation.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The result of yesterdays Democratic and Liberal Conventions is the general topic this morning. A call from the Chairman of the Democratic Convention appears this morning, inviting the delegates to reassemble to-morrow morning at Greenwood Hall to receive the report of the Conference Committee and take such action as may be deemed necessary. The *Enquirer* says of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention, in asking the Democratic Convention to reconsider its action in nominating Johnston for Mayor, that "the Liberals have no other ground for refusing to indorse Johnston than that he lacks popularity." It says: "It may be demonstrated by the time the Liberals hold their adjourned session, two weeks hence, that he has more strength than they give him credit for. If so, they should not hesitate to accept him. If, however, they will not do this, the coalition might as well be terminated." It expresses the hope, in conclusion, that "wise counsels and true appreciation of the importance of the contest will prevail, to heal the breach." The *Commercial* concedes the election of Davis, Republican, though it says "the Democrats should at the called meeting to-morrow, nominate a straight ticket with as little discrimination as the convention exercised yesterday." It says: "The Republican ticket, to be nominated hereafter, will be spoiled by bummers, in which event the adjourned meeting of the Liberals in two weeks, might be of the highest consequence. At any rate (it says) the adjournment affords good citizens a chance to get a grasp upon affairs in addition to that which they have been accustomed to."

### The Mississippi Valley Dental Association.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—The Mississippi Valley Dental Association, to-day, elected W. H. Eames, of St. Louis, President; Seneca B. Browne, of Fort Wayne, and A. R. Smith, of Cincinnati, Vice-Presidents. Other officers were re-elected. Delegates were appointed to the American Dental Convention at Put-in-Bay next August. Discussion was not lively, it being the last day.

## FOREIGN.

### Further Developments in the Great Forgery Case.

### Contradiction of Previous Reports Concerning the Spanish Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 7.—The police this morning arrested a woman giving her name as Ellen Burnham, and known to be the accomplice and paramour of Warren, the principal in the heavy forgeries on the Bank of England. Thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy dollars were found in her apartments, which she said is not hers. She was committed for examination on Friday next. Noys, the clerk of the forgers, was up for examination, but was remanded for a week.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Edinburgh *Scotsman* has a report that a marriage has been arranged between the Duke of Edinburgh and a foreign imperial Princess.

LONDON, March 7.—Little credit is attached to the rumor of the separation of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steamship City of Brussels, previously reported disabled, was towed into this harbor to-day. The passengers and mails will be transferred to the steamer City of New York.

The steamship Moravian fell foul of the British man-of-war Gladiator to-day. The latter was so badly damaged that she was obliged to return to port. The Moravian suffered no serious injury, and proceeded.

SMYRNA.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The London *Times* of the 22d of February gives the particulars of a frightful accident at Smyrna. A cafe, built upon piles over the sea, broke down suddenly during a performance given by a company of acrobats. There were 200 persons present. A loud cracking was head, and within five minutes the entire cafe had disappeared under the water. A few of the persons near the entrance contrived to effect their escape, and some persons saved themselves by jumping through the windows into the sea. Boatmen rowed up in numbers, but their efforts to save life were in vain. The search after dead bodies was a sad spectacle. The acrobats were withdrawn from the water in their showy costumes of the previous night, the limbs of all the bodies contracted with pain. Two hearses were engaged the whole of the day in conveying the remains of the recovered to the hospitals. The total number of bodies found up to the present is eighty, and it is supposed there are still fifty more in the water. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women, and one of these latter only survives. The Government will institute proceedings against the proprietor of the cafe, who did not pay heed to the warning of the danger which was given him in time.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 7.—The report that the bill dissolving the Spanish Assembly and ordering elections in Spain and Porto Rico for the Constituent Cortes had been defeated in the Assembly, is untrue. The bill was only introduced by the Government on Tuesday last, and the debate has not even begun in the Assembly. The measure was referred to a committee, who have it now under consideration. The Committee as before reported are unfavorable to the bill, and should they decide to recommend its rejection, a change of Ministry would be inevitable. But the Committee is in conference with the Ministers, and the probability that the opposing views of the Committee and Cabinet will be reconciled is increasing.

Dispatches from Madrid to-day make no mention of a Ministerial crisis.

The Governor of Malaga sent in his resignation, giving as a reason that his authority is not respected by the populace, who are pillaging the houses of the wealthy.

Contradiction is given to the report from Madrid that the Spanish Government has received an intimation that the European powers will jointly refuse to continue diplomatic relations with Spain, if a federal republic is proclaimed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 7.—The Government, up to this date, has paid Germany three and a half billions of francs on account of the war indemnity.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., March 7.—There was an unusual stir and excitement about the Assembly Chambers this morning, prior to the meeting. The seats were almost all full, and a good many lobbyists on the outer verge. Speaker Barron, in view of the noise and confusion, felt obliged to call the attention of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the rule requiring persons on the floor to be seated, and request special efforts to preserve order. It was anticipated there would be some trial of strength. It came after a few petitions and remonstrances had been presented, a resolution, authorizing the Governor to appoint an unpaid Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition had been adopted, and one or two minor matters disposed of.

A motion was made by Mr. Palmer, of Milwaukee, and the special representative on the floor of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, who has heretofore generally opposed adjourning on Friday, that when the Assembly adjourn it be to Monday evening.

Some of the sanguine friends of the North Wisconsin and Air-Line Railroad Companies believed they had strength enough to hold the Assembly, and when the order came in which the former bill was reached, secure action on it.

Mr. Palmer's motion was carried, however,—59 to 37,—which, though not a test vote, showed the increased strength of the Milwaukee Company. Mr. Palmer then presented from his Select Committee a long and well-written report, urging the reasons for giving the land grant to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and reported amendments to the bill giving a portion of the grant to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line, and the bill was made the special order for Tuesday morning.

After reconsidering and rekilling the bill to tax dogs in all counties, Mr. Fulton, an opponent of the North Wisconsin bill, to guard against accidents, moved to adjourn, which was carried after an hour's session, leaving much business on the Clerk's desk untouched.

The Senate Railroad Committee reported the North Wisconsin and Milwaukee & St. Paul bills, with amendments, giving one-fourth of the land grant to the Chicago & North-Pacific Air Line Company, and recommending the reference of that Company's bill to Senator Green, which was ordered. They also recommended the indefinite postponement of Moses M. Strong's proposition for letting the building of the land grant road to the highest bidder, issuing $10,000,000 first mortgage land-grant bonds for building other roads.

The Railroad Committee also reported bill imposing a penalty of $500 wherein any telegraph company failed to pay its taxes.

The Senate concurred in Assembly bills for amending the law incorporating fire companies; increasing the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court to $5,000; amending the law for the election of County Superintendent of the Poor.

The Senate bill repealing the laws exempting the property of churches, religious and literary societies from taxation came up for a third reading, which, after a long discussion, was referred by a vote of 14 to 17.

INDIANA.

HOUSE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—The following bills were passed: Authorizing County Commissioners to purchase land for fair grounds; to provide for the election and qualification of Supervisors of Highways; the Senate bill further prescribing the duties of the Secretary of State; to protect the ballot-box and secure fair elections, and to forbid the employment of minors in the manufacture or rending of spirituous or malt liquors, but not to apply to druggists dispensing such liquors for medical purposes.

The House bill appropriating $423,000 to reimburse the sufferers by the Morgan raid was taken up on its third reading, and, after a spirited and excited debate, was indefinitely postponed—yeas, 67; nays, 26.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Printing bill.

The Senate bill in relation to the construction of railroads, and legalizing the vote for appropriations made in behalf thereof, and declaratory of the true intent and meaning of the act approved June 13, 1872, which, after being amended so as to apply to roads now constructed, was passed by unanimous consent.

A bill was introduced as a substitute for the House bill 100, that had been taken from the files of the Senate, the rules suspended, and the bill passed.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Revenue bill by an almost unanimous vote.

SENATE.

The House Revenue bill was amended so as to reduce the levy to 10 cents for 1873, and passed.

The following House bills were passed: To convert fees for the license for vending of foreign merchandise, exhibiting shows, etc., to the use of district fairs where there is no county agricultural fair; to amend the charter of the Seminary of St. Mary's in the Woods, in Vigo County; to amend the charter of the University of Notre Dame du Lac.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendment to the House bill in reference to the public printing, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

House bill to regulate the granting of divorces was indefinitely postponed.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to regulate the office of the Secretary of State were concurred in, and the House amendments to the bill fixing the salaries of Judges were concurred in, with an amendment reducing the salaries of Circuit Judges to $2,500.

The General Appropriation bill was passed, with the amendments reducing the allowances for contingent expenses for State officers.

A large number of House bills were read a second time.

MICHIGAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, March 7.—Motions have been carried for the reconsideration of the bill appropriating $66,000 for the State Agricultural Board and College, and the bill repealing the laws creating the Immigration Commission, and both bills will be submitted to another vote. There is considerable opposition to the first-named bill, because it appropriates $10,000 for building the President's house. A heated and ill-tempered discussion took place in the House this afternoon, concerning County Superintendents. Nothing was definitely settled.

James F. Jay, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, speaks in the Representatives' Hall this evening, on railroads.

A long list of notaries passed the Senate this afternoon.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—In the House to-day the bill to provide for paying premiums for the cultivation of timber failed to pass. The House bill was passed to amend the Insurance law so as to reduce from $200,000 to $100,000, the required capital of fire insurance companies doing business in Ohio; also, to repeal that section of the act of last winter, which limits the aggregate amount of policies that companies having a given amount of capital shall issue; and, also, to authorize mutual fire insurance companies to transact business in Ohio.

In the Senate, the House bill to provide that persons who have practised dentistry for five consecutive years shall be considered as having complied with the Dental law, and need not obtain certificates from the State Dental Society.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—The General Assembly has passed a bill for the payment of the four per cent interest for the years 1872 and 1873 on consols and on two-thirds of the unfunded bonds. For the remaining two per cent, fourteen non-interest bearing certificates, payable at the pleasure of the State, are to be given. No special provision is made for the matured coupons, but it is calculated that the above amounts can be paid even if half of the said coupons reach the treasury this year in the way of taxes. The General Assembly also appointed a special Committee to investigate the charges of mismanagement against the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. The charge is unauthorized speculation upon visitors to the tomb of Washington.

KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 7.—The Legislature of Kansas adjourned to-day. Senator York addressed the Senate before adjournment on his connection with the Pomeroy affair. After his speech, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has full faith and confidence in the statements made by Senator York before the joint Senatorial Convention for the election of United States Senator that Samuel C. Pomeroy did offer to bribe him by the payment of $7,000 for his vote, and in behalf of the people of the State of Kansas, we thank him for the unmasking of Samuel C. Pomeroy, who has, by corrupt practices, so long held his position in the United States Senate.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, March 7.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee reported to the Legislature yesterday. The majority report is signed by four members. The Committee find Pomeroy guilty of bribery and attempting to corrupt members of the Legislature by offers of money. The minority report, signed by three members of the Committee, find the charges of bribery and corruption against Pomeroy not proven. The minority report was adopted by the House, and the majority report by the Senate.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The Attorney-General of the State, to-day, in reply to a request by the Lower House of the Legislature, submitted to that body an elaborate opinion on the question of the constitutionality of the release of the State lien on the North Missouri Railroad under an act passed by the General Assembly in 1868. The Attorney-General decides that the release is unconstitutional. Several millions of dollars are involved in the question.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 7.—Both branches of the Tennessee Legislature have united in the enactment of a law providing a uniform system of free schools. The law provides ample revenue, superintendents, directors, and all grades of necessary officers, and, if, properly enforced, Tennessee, in a few years, will show a vast improvement in her educational record.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 7.—The minority of the Massachusetts Legislature Committee on the subject have reported leave to withdraw as deference to the petitioners for expunging the resolutions censuring Senator Sumner.

### The New Hampshire Tragedy.

BOSTON, March 7.—When Lewis Wagner, the supposed murderer of the young women at the Isle of Shoals, N. H., was arrested last evening, he was disguised in a new suit of clothes. His old ones were spoiled with blood. He stoutly denied the crime. Wagner was formerly an employe of Mr. Huntress, at whose residence the murder was committed. After his arrival at the house, on the evening of the murder, he killed Cornelia Christerson with one blow of an ax, and immediately after struck the other woman, Lawson. He then asked for money, and subsequently crushed Miss Lawson's head to a jelly. Mrs. Huntress narrowly escaped.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—A large crowd of indignant citizens were gathered on the arrival of Wagner, the alleged murderer, but there was no breach of the peace. A guard of marines was placed in charge of the station-house, where he was temporarily confined. The name of the family in which the tragedy occurred is "Hontvet," not "Huntress." Mrs. Hontvet's condition is considered critical. The murdered women were of irreproachable characters, and quite remarkable for their personal beauty.

### Vandalism.

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—Some unknown person or persons last night broke open the schoolhouse in the north part of the city, and smashed the windows, furniture, and apparatus, tore up valuable books and maps, and did all the damage possible. The loss will be considerable.

### Bigamist Arrested.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 7.—August Grossman, a young German, three years ago was compelled to marry a girl with whom he had been criminally intimate. He soon left his wife, and, after a time, married a girl in Indiana. The first wife has had Grossman arrested.

## JAMES BROOKS.

### Manifesto of the Censured Congressman to His Constituents.

### An Eccentric Political Paper.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Hon. James Brooks has prepared the following address to his constituents:

Enemies have taken advantage of my physical prostration to offer up Oakes Ames and myself as sacrifices to public clamor, in which two Vice-Presidents of the United States, several members of the Senate, and eight other members of the House were more involved than myself. The sacrifice of a Democrat was deemed indispensable to offset, if not to protect, and hence early in December a Committee was organized seemingly on purpose to bring in my name with theirs, so as to make me responsible for 150 shares of stock of Credit Mobilier owned by C. H. Neilson. Certificates of this stock were notoriously in the full possession of Neilson, as long ago as Dec. 12, 1867 (see evidence, page 59); but of these certificates the Committee, in January, 1873, chose to make me owner, upon the pretense that he, being my son-in-law, was only the apparent owner. The Committee was thus organized, I say, for there were put upon it such men as Gen. Banks, a *chevalier d'industrie* for years, living in *chateaux en Espagne*, because of his known hostility to Ames, who, when asked, refused to subscribe with certain rich Bostonians to free his Waltham house from a heavy mortgage, and Merrick, of Maryland, an ex-rebel, Judge of this district at the opening of the civil war, whose Court Congress had to extirpate to be rid of him, and who, therefore, sore and sour, now more than ever, hates the whole human race, because of the defeat of his aspirations to re-election to Congress; with Niblack, a very, very small man in the plastic fingers of such a sly, sleek, and crafty Chairman as Poland, of Vermont, whose antecedents in railroads at home are worse than anything alleged against the Credit Mobilier. This Committee, after sitting two months and a half, purposely neglecting the exploration of many rich mines of testimony, fiercely fell upon me in eleven different sittings, when my physical prostration was such that the newspapers daily reported me dying, and, at last, after refusing me a hearing, which I earnestly demanded,—a fact which they suppressed in the first report of 523 pages, which no member of Congress could find time to read so late in session,—when it was made, coupled me, a Democrat, with Ames, a Republican, for expulsion, while they let off thirteen other Republicans, who all, but one, had handled Credit Mobilier, when not a share had even come into my hands. The House and the country from the start scouted such an absurd report the moment they could get at it, by refusing to vote on expulsion at all. They did not censure Ames or myself. They only condemned an act as old as 1867, in order thus to carry off, as on a lightning rod, the electricity that had been generated by the batteries of the press upon Congress and country. But even in this, the House did me injustice, because I was not in Congress when it was alleged my interest began in Credit Mobilier, or, if as alleged, I had any interest, it was was fully disposed of before I went into the Directory. Some Democratic members of Congress assented to this injustice in the belief that they could then condemn such leading Republicans as Dawes, Garfield, Bingham, Kelley, Schofield, and Hooper; but in this they were greatly fooled, because the great intelligence, high character and well known antecedents of these men are such as to make ridiculous the charge that Oakes Ames had bribed them, or that they were his dupes, as the Poland Committee reasons, and did not know what they were about.

Brooks then says he shall appeal to his constituents in person, if God restores him to health, and continues: "I shall demonstrate to you that neither myself nor Neilson were guilty of perjury, as Poland charges, and that both of us told the truth when testifying that I had no hand in Credit Mobilier dividends, allotments, or profits in any form." He concludes by a reference to his official career during the past twenty-five years.

## NEW YORK.

### Pacific Mail—Scannell—The Ring Jury—Bond Robbery—Ten-Hour Rule—Smuggling—Personal.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Scannel case has gone to a jury, and they are locked up in the Court-House to-night, in a state of what is believed to be a hopeless disagreement. It is reported that seven are for conviction of murder in the first degree, and five for acquittal on the ground of insanity. Scannel made a very theatrical display of hysterics while the defense were closing their argument to-day. It was thought for a few moments that he was about to assault those who sat near him. He was seized, and the Court took a short recess until he quieted down.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, March 7.—Late transactions in Pacific Mail Line stock have given rise to various rumors tending to lessen confidence in the Company. It is the general opinion that an official statement should be forthcoming soon, or that an investigation ought to be ordered, to quiet the apprehension of the stockholders.

The counsel of the murderer Scannell yesterday concluded a very long address, attempting to prove that the prisoner was insane.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in the case of the notorious Greenthal, ex-Mayor Hall made his first appearance as counsel, and virtually contended for the legality of an extended term of the famous ring jury, while District-Attorney Daniel G. Rollins argued against the legality of that body.

Two hundred shares of Lake Shore Railroad stock, valued at $20,000, were stolen to-day from the Tradesmen's National Bank, in Broadway. The thieves escaped.

At a meeting of the Master Carpenters' Association it was resolved that, from the 10th instant, ten hours will be adopted as a day's labor, and that the Association shall hire men by the hour.

The Stokes appeal was on the calendar to-day, but owing to engagements of counsel, the probable argument will be deferred until next term.

Smuggled silks and kid gloves, valued at $5,000, were seized to-day on the steamship Frisia. No arrests. Laces valued at $2,500 were seized on another vessel, on Wednesday, and a lady passenger arrested.

Secretary Delano, yesterday, was called suddenly to this city, by the serious illness of his son-in-law, Prof. John G. Ames.

## HEAVY SUIT.

### The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company vs. the Government of the United States.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, suit was brought against the United States Government by the Newport and Cincinnati Railroad Bridge Company for $550,000, for alleged damages incurred in consequence of alterations required in the construction of the bridge, as to its height and width of channel span. The assent of the United States to the building of this bridge was given March 3, 1869. Congressional legislation, requiring the change on which the claim is based, was Sec. 5 of the bill for an appropriation for the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1872, and approved March 3, 1871. The same act provides that parties injured thereby may seek redress in the United States Courts. The case is said to be the first of its kind brought against the Government.

### Railroad News.

CAIRO, Ill. March 7.—Judge D. J. Barker, of this district, on the 5th instant ordered a writ to issue restraining the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company from using Commercial avenue, on which their track was recently laid down, except for the movement of trains and cars. A great deal of dissatisfaction is manifested by the Company, although they have obeyed the writ. The citizens along the avenue are much pleased at the granting of the injunction.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

QUINCY, Ill., March 7.—The Board of Directors of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad met at West Quincy to-day, and elected Ben E. Smith, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, President, and Mayor Rowland, of this city, Vice-President. This arrangement, it is claimed, secures the construction of the road from Havana, Mason County, to this city, and will give Quincy another Eastern outlet.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Several gentlemen connected prominently with a newly projected air-line railroad from Toledo to St. Louis arrived here to-day, and had a consultation with the Directors of the Merchants' Exchange. Several speeches were made by gentlemen present, setting forth the advantages of this route in opening up additional territory to St. Louis, and giving this city another Eastern outlet. Resolutions were adopted cordially indorsing the enterprise, and promising material aid.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—The Directors of the Memphis & Selma Railway elected Gen. N. B. Forrest President, and H. D. Bulkley, Treasurer.

# WISCONSIN.

## The Land-Grant Bills in the Legislature.

### A Debate in the Assembly.

### Rumors that Money Will Be Used "if Necessary."

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

MADISON, Wis., March 4, 1873.

The Legislature has made good progress with the general business of the session since my last, but nothing very exciting has happened. There remain less than 100 bills in the Assembly which have not received final action, and there are some 40 of the Assembly bills pending in the Senate. That body has business about as well advanced, and the Legislature could complete its business with due deliberation, and adjourn in a week, were it not for

THE LAND-GRANT BILLS.

These were the special order in both Houses this forenoon, and it was anticipated that the battle between the opposing forces would now be raging; but, after reconnoisance in force, the different battalions were withdrawn to their respective camps,—the result of the little skirmishing that took place in the Assembly being rather unfavorable to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, who found themselves badly outnumbered by the allies who leagued together against them.

The bills for the disposal of the St. Croix & Superior land-grant were the special order at 11 a. m., in the following order: First, providing for the construction of the St. Croix & Superior Railroad by the State; second, giving part of the grant to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line; third, the Prescott, River Falls & Northern Railroad Company bill; fourth, the Milwaukee & St. Paul bill. These bills were all reported from the Railroad Committee last week,—the latter with amendments, the last two without any recommendation, the others with indefinite postponement recommended. It was understood that a motion for reference would be made on the first bill, but hardly expected that it would prevail,—the desire of the special friends of each bill being to get it behind the other bills, so as to be the one to fall back upon when the others had been defeated, and to kill off the other bills before theirs was reached.

THERE WAS A VERY FULL HOUSE,

only two members being absent, Messrs. Thornton and Puhlman, on account of sickness in their families. Galleries and lobbies, and the space around the room behind the members' seats, and at either side of the Speaker, were filled with lobbyists and spectators. Quite a number of elegantly-dressed ladies were present, expecting an exciting discussion and some decisive action.

THE STATE BILL

having been taken up, Mr. Patterson, of Rock, proposed an amendment of some length, which was not read; and Mr. J. W. Davis, of Dodge, offered another; and the latter then moved a reference to a special committee of one from each Congressional District and one at large,—urging that, as the Railroad Committee had reported against it, and it was claimed that a majority of the Assembly was opposed to it now, it was only a measure of courtesy and prudence to refer it to its friends for perfection, for it might be there would be a failure to agree on a bill giving the grant to any company, and it would be desirable to have this bill to fall back on. Mr. Palmer, of Milwaukee, with Mr. Cary, the attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, at his elbow, strenuously opposed reference, and demanded final action now,—claiming it was too late for amendments of a character needing reference now. After a sharp little debate, in which some eight or ten members took a share, the motion was put, and, to the general surprise of those present, especially the Milwaukee folks, was carried by an emphatic vote. Mr. Palmer, nettled at something that had been said and done, and not noticing the weakness of his side, called for the ayes and noes, which resulted in 64 for reference to 34 against.

THEN THE PRESCOTT BILL,

introduced to be held as a rod in pickle over the principal companies competing for the grant, and which had subserved its purpose by getting Prescott and River Falls made points in other bills, and which had no friends, was incontinently killed.

NEXT CAME THE AIR-LINE BILL.

Uprose Judge Gibbs, of Walworth County, and, in a ten-minute speech, earnestly advocated the claims of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railway for a part of the land-grant,—claiming that they had not been fairly considered by the Railroad Committee. His speech stirred the House more than any other that has been made this session, producing frequent laughter at its palpable hits, and eliciting irrepressible applause at the close. Among other things he said:

In the country there is, to a considerable extent, a prevailing opinion that there are two interests involved in this land-grant—on one side the people, on the other the railroads; that the people have not the influence they should have, and the railroads have more than they are entitled to. Within the past week, it has been said to me that the Legislature was owned and controlled by the two leading railroad corporations in the State; that even the sanctuaries of our religion were only safe from the efforts being made to tax them, because the railroad interest was against the repeal of tax-exemption laws. It was charged that, in all matters affecting railroad interests, members of the Legislature were only clay in the potter's hand, to be molded into vessels of honor or dishonor as the railroad magnates may elect. For myself I do not propose to be included in this *Crocker*-y arrangement. [Great laughter and applause.] The fact that the cars have not been able to furnish standing room or the hotels lying room, and even the Capitol itself is too small for *lying* room [laughter] for the extensive lobby precipitated upon us from the wealthy and educated and business classes of Milwaukee, furnishes no argument in favor of disposing of this grant to a company which boasts that they have gridironed the State with railroads as they have the Legislature with lobbyists! The grant belongs to the State, and is to be, or should be, disposed of in the interest of the people.

He urged that the company whose claims were presented by this bill was most deserving of encouragement, because it proposed to build an air-line route from the lumber, mineral, and agricultural interests of Northwestern Wisconsin directly (not round by Milwaukee) to Chicago and Eastern markets, and give a better outlet than they now had for marketing the produce of Central and Southeastern Wisconsin; and concluded: "Let us then look at it as representatives of an unbought and unpurchasable constituency, let the measure be referred to a fair committee to report upon and decide as becomes the importance of the interests involved." This motion for reference, after a bitter discussion, prevailed.

NEXT CAME THE NORTH WISCONSIN BILL,

and Speaker Barron—Mr. Kelsey in the chair—moved its reference also to a select committee,—stating, in answer to Mr. Palmer, that this was asked first, for the purpose of getting it before a committee that had nerve enough to report either for or against it, and give some reason for their action; second, of giving the settlers in the region of the proposed road, who had some interests and rights, an opportunity to be heard, only the railroad companies having been heard by the Railroad Committee; third, for investigation into certain facts in regard to the equities in the case, as respects the claim of this Company to the land-grant; and, further, because, if it had not been for the absence of one member of the Railroad Committee (Mr. Clements), when the report was made, the bill would have been reported favorably; and this motion prevailed.

ONLY THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BILL

remained; and, if its friends had not been disheartened by the result of the vote in reference, indicating a combination against them, they would have pressed for its passage; but Mr. Palmer made the same motion as the rest, and that bill was referred, and the Assembly adjourned with a hilarious feeling on the part of the majority, as if an excellent practical joke had been played.

THE NORTH WISCONSIN FOLKS,

who have been laying some strong arguments, on behalf of the Company and the settlers in the region of the proposed road, before the Legislature, within a few days, feel highly encouraged. Committees will be announced in the morning, four of them, and it is hardly likely the Assembly will get to a final vote till next week.

IN THE SENATE,

the special order was not reached till late in the day, and little was done, except the advocacy of the claims of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line by Senators Pratt, of Walworth, and Greene, of Jefferson. This evening, the land-grant bills were laid aside, and the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and listened to arguments by Messrs. George B. Smith and J. W. Cary against the proposed increase of railroad license from 3 to 5 per cent of gross earnings.

Notwithstanding the fearful lessons of experience, there' have been rumors in the air that some members of easy virtue were waiting for

SOMETHING MORE SUBSTANTIAL

than a promise to build a road through their section at some time, and yet were not disposed to exact a very heavy consideration; and it has been intimated by lobbyists in one interest that money would be used, if necessary. The North Wisconsin Company, in a published circular, protest that they will resort to no unworthy means, but submit their bill to the unbiased judgment and the candid and impartial consideration of the Legislature, to stand or fall *alone* upon its merits. May no unworthy motives influence the final decision; and may Wisconsin escape the disgrace of a second sale of its Legislature.

PLUS.

## THE GRAND "EXPOSITION."

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In regard to the Great "Exposition" proposed to be held this fall, I ask the right of a citizen to say a few plain words. I am heartily in favor of the measure if it can be properly carried out; otherwise as strongly opposed.

We want something in keeping with the grandeur of this city. Chicago is a marvel. Its speedy restoration is one of the most remarkable events of history.

The heroism displayed by our people is without parallel. To show to the world what has been accomplished in two years—the gigantic results accomplished by energy and labor within so short a period after the most disastrous conflagration ever known,—is a natural pride,—a pride that no citizen need be ashamed of. But it is far better to keep our enthusiasm within check, rather than to embark on such an enterprise without the necessary means to carry it out successfully.

The Chicago "Exposition" should be the *greatest* the world has ever seen. It should be something that, in its object, its ends, and its triumph, should throw the sham, and the noise, and the clap-trap of the "Boston Jubilee" into insignificance; *and this can be done!*

A "flash in the pan," a mere "splurge," for the benefit of hotel, and saloon, and livery-stable-keepers is something very different from what is wanted. Such an "Exposition" would do our city no good,—but, on the contrary, would be damaging.

Everything relating to the "Exposition" should be on the largest scale. If we cannot do this *now*, then sound reflection would dictate that the whole affair should be suspended until next year, or until we have the ability to carry out properly the grand idea. Unless we can erect a magnificent and permanent building,—a building that will reflect credit upon our skill, our taste, and our liberality,—we had better wait. To put up a mere wooden temporary building on the Lake Park is objectionable from every point of view. It will be entirely out of character with the rebuilt city. It will be so much money absolutely thrown away. Being of a temporary nature, it will be of a combustible nature, and will threaten the safety of the city far more than the hundreds of small wooden buildings we have just got rid of, thank Heaven!

It will check materially the rebuilding of Michigan avenue, and injure its property. The property-owners on that thoroughfare have suffered more severely for the public good than those of any other section of the city. They have been "patient and long-suffering." They will not submit to any more wooden nuisances of any kind whatsoever, and, without their consent, the city can give no legal authority to erect them. No more "shanties," large or small, can be placed upon the Lake-front, and never should be.

If a great "temporary" structure is to be erected, let it be erected somewhere out of the city and fire-limits, where at least it will not jeopardize the safety of the city.

If we cannot have a proper permanent building of iron, and glass, and stone, we might as well postpone all jubilation until we can do so.

Such a building *can* be erected by next fall, and the best place for it, beyond all question, is the Lake-front. Any other building would be a nuisance, and will not be permitted. Every one will feel like contributing to such a building. The money, so far from being squandered, will be well invested. The building could be made to pay a good interest upon its cost.

It could be made of immense utility to the city, as a proper place for political and religious gatherings; while it could be profitably used for many other purposes.

Besides, under the direction of some first-class architect, it could be made a work of beauty—a permanent ornament to the city.

In such an edifice, every citizen would take a pride; and every citizen would be willing to contribute according to his ability. But as for a large barn, for temporary use, wherever else it may be placed, let it not be built on the beautiful lake front, to the injury of private citizens, and the general danger of the city. We want no more "temporary buildings" in the heart of the city. They have no right there.

We want something more than a conspicuous advertisement for the benefit of hotels, etc. We want something worthy of this remarkable city, or else *nothing* at all. People will not pay for anything that is not great,—great enough to call forth the generosity and sympathy of the whole city.

Every man of sense, who is not carried away by glare and momentary excitement, must realize that, unless the project is conducted on a grand and comprehensive scale, it had better not be attempted at all. Little things—humbugs—do not become so great a city as this.

We do not desire an immense "fair" in an immense shed. For a proper building, all will subscribe liberally; for a temporary building, no one will subscribe, save those who in some way expect to make money out of the operation.

Let this "Exposition," if we are to have it at all, be in proportion to the grandeur of the city. Let there be nothing small, or "temporary," or cheap about it, or it will be a failure!

The idea is a noble one,—so noble that it would be a pity to see it spoiled by the action of men who do not comprehend the magnitude of the opportunity.

We want no lofty sheds, menacing the city with another conflagration. We want a magnificent building, suited to the occasion,—a building that will be characteristic of the city. It should be of large size, and of elegant proportions,—"a thing of beauty," that, with its dome of glass, will shine out upon the Lake like a star, when the rays of evening fall upon it, lighting and coloring it with the splendors of the setting sun.

If we are to start in this way, the heart and soul of every citizen will be in the enterprise, and it will be a glorious success. No one could be more heartily in favor of an "Exposition" that, in its colossal magnitude and originality, would eclipse everything of the kind heretofore undertaken.

One must not stop at any obstacle or any expense. Parsimony in such a case will be disastrous. The fire was the grandest in history, and so is the glory of the city's restoration. Such tremendous events are worthy of a celebration as gigantic as the wonders they commemorate.

Let this thing be done in splendid style, or let it be postponed until we are able to do it as it should be done. Cheapness in such a matter would not be economy, but the worst extravagance.

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1873.

## THE NEWSBOY.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In your paper of this morning, "Irving" says a word in favor of "the future of newsboys." I felt very much encouraged as I read the article, until I came to this: "One will soon represent the people in Congress!" I could not help but think, "What a fall was there, my countrymen!" and to exclaim, "Tommy, *don't go!*"

But, really, I *was* glad to hear that now and then one of these boys lives to become of age, and to give promise of a good future. Some of the well-to-do people of this city would have frozen to death this very winter had they been exposed day and night as these little ones have been, just for want of a Home. Yet who cares? "Nothing but an impudent newsboy!"

I am glad there is a "future" for these "Arabs of the street;" and my belief is, that those who profess so much, and *do* so little for them, will also find *their* "future" not so cold as this long winter has been to these little fellows, some of whom have been fed and sheltered by those who are *truly* the followers of Christ.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1873. CHARITY.

## The Biggest Book in the World.

The biggest, and perhaps the oddest, book which has ever been "constructed," is just now in process of building in Paris. It is the book which shall contain the names of those inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have now formally proclaimed their wish to remain French subjects. The book will possess a certain historical, or at least genealogical, interest. The list is said to comprise 380,000 names. The *Patrie* states that 125 compositors have been employed on the work during the last three months, that it is being printed on seven presses, and that it will form a volume of 13,163 pages.

# OUR NATIONAL SHAME.

## A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Clark G. Howland, Pastor of the Unitarian Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., March 2, 1873.

Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie; to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity.—*Psalms, lxii., 9.*

The question is asked, Are men really growing better? Are they more honest, sober, truthful, free from vice, now, than they were a hundred years ago? Are crimes less frequent? Has there been any increase of commercial integrity? Is there as high a sense of personal honor among public men as in the time of Washington, or in the time of Jackson? These questions are not all easily answered.

If the morals of the country remain unchanged, and proportionaly the same as they were at the close of the Revolutionary War, there should be about twelve times as much lawlessness, and crime, and corruption as there were at that time; twelve men should now buy their Senatorial seats where one did at the time of the adoption of the Constitution; twelve men should now be executed for murder to one then, providing the laws remain the same, and are enforced in the same way.

It would probably be hard to prove that violent crimes have become any more numerous than we ought to expect. The immigration of 10,000,000 of the peasantry of Europe has not contributed to our merely moral force. And then the war had a great deal to do with demoralizing the nation. The vices of the camp, with none of its strong virtues, penetrate the country. And, worse than any of the camp-vices that were brought home, were the stealing habits engendered in the supply-department of the army. This, I think, is one of the evils that has lasted the longest, and done the most to injure the character of the people.

Somehow, evil changes form, and has a continuous life, like the forces of Nature. A few years ago, the evil was slavery, a reproach to the Saxon race; but at length Slavery was turned into War; a tremendous evil took another form, and for four years the country was filled with bloody strife. But the evil has been changed a second time, transformed now into Political Baseness. In 1861, oppression turned into flame and blood; and, since 1865, flame, and blood, and hate have been converted by some diabolical process into moral pollution. The actual amount of evil and danger has not been greatly diminished by the abolition of Slavery.

The first notable instance of a corrupt use of power on a large scale was in the government of New York City; still, the earnest believers in the democratic principle did not lose their faith when they saw corruption hitherto unparalleled. They consoled themselves with the thought that our city population is exceptional, and that rustic virtue would always be strong enough to overcome urban vice. But, even at that time, Satan possessed the country almost as perfectly as he did the city; his slimy track was seen in village politics as well as in metropolitan haunts; and now the open buying and selling in backwoods capitals show that all places are poisoned. Kansas, once an object of solicitude lest it should be defiled by the touch of Slavery, has been overwhelmed by an evil scarcely less to be deplored. Seats in the Senate of the United States are bought, the same as at the opera. It is now a profitable business to be a member of the Legislature during a Senatorial year, and have a vote to sell in the market. And the evil does not stop there. What is a hundred times worse, a committee of the United States Senate takes the same view of the case as the man who buys the Senatorial honor! Still, they are willing to admit that it is a little irregular; that it is not exactly in accordance with the old method of electing United States Senators; but, as the Honorable member supposed that was the way political dignity was always obtained, and the Senate are indulgent, he is not to be expelled.

The market-price of State legislation is not, however, uniform throughout the country. In Florida and South Carolina, $25 is considered a fair price for a vote; while, in Kansas, from $2,000 to $7,000 has been actually paid for a single vote. But the investigating committees at Washington reveal still more alarming facts. It is needless to say that the whole country is astounded, not so much because the Government has been enormously defrauded, but that the gigantic swindle of this generation should have been indorsed and encouraged by a score of Congressmen, by Senators, and by the Vice-President, of the United States! With what mingled feelings we regard these disclosures!—feelings of regret and indignation, of deep sorrow and stern rebuke.

Even political rivals, and those who might be thought envious of their successful careers, do not exult. How suddenly it becomes manifest that "Men of high degree are a lie." Nobody suspected the personal honor of these men; they had the public confidence to an unusual degree; one of them was the favorite of the Nation. Yet we may say of him as was said of Tito, "He could lie with a dimpled *smile.*" Mr. Colfax was the Crown Prince of America, holding a position next to the highest in the land, with the fairest prospect of taking the highest by and by. We should suppose there would be something in the fact that a man holds such a great position to keep him above meanness. It is an infinite abomination for a King to lie. Better that half his subjects should tell falsehoods. I should think a consciousness of his place would make a King manly, and fill him with a sublime and preserving self-respect. To be the Vice-President of the United States is more than to be a common King. But this high position did not save the man who filled it. He could shuffle, and dissimulate, and solemnly deny, all through a Presidential campaign, and even before the committee of investigation.

The tenderness with which a partisan press treat this exposure is not at all remarkable, but none the less does it excite hearty contempt. There are, of course, noble exceptions.

*Harper's Weekly* uses very mild terms of censure. One would hardly know there was anything important going on at the National Capital. The editor seems to have lost his pen, and, what is more, the artist has lost his pencil. I have seen no caricatures of the guilty men in that "*Journal of Civilization,*" which did not fail, last summer and fall, to heap all the odium possible on some of the best men in the country,—men on whom no suspicion of personal dishonor ever rested for a moment. There was a studied purpose at that time to bring certain distinguished citizens into ridicule; yet Lyman Trumbull did not purchase his dignities; Horace Greeley never swore falsely; nor did Charles Sumner ever receive bribes. When the Municipal Government of New York was under investigation, a year and a half ago, *Harper's Weekly*, through its illustrations, dealt the most vigorous blows given by the city press; but now, when the Tweeds come into the National arena, and perform before a larger audience, and on a grander scale, Nast quietly puts his pencil in his pocket. Well, perhaps it would be unjust to add anything more to what must now be excruciating torture. These dark clouds coming suddenly over fair reputations, ambition abruptly quenched in disgrace, expulsion, and impeachment,—there is something deplorable in this, and there is danger of doing injustice to some of these men. We may think they are great villains, when they are only great cowards. If they had dared to tell the truth, regardless of party consequences, how much more wisely they would have acted; and how much less keenly would they have felt the lash of scorn; and how much more general would be the respect for the United States Congress? It is a serious thing when the people lose confidence in their public men.

It never was true that the Congress of the United States was a dignified body; it has now come to pass that it is not an honorable body; and worst of all is the indifference of Congress to its own reputation. True, they did order an investigation into the conduct of some of their own members; and, while it has been proven that bribes were offered and taken (a grave offense for Legislators or Judges), yet in the case of only two do they recommend a vigorous punishment, and they are likely to escape.

The Lower House of Congress has persuaded itself that it cannot punish a member for acts committed five years ago, or look into offenses alleged to have been done before the Forty-second Congress was elected. Let that be so. It cannot be denied that there is a show of reason in that position. Yet it is mostly an appearance. It is acknowledged on all hands, and I am sure it is so considered by the persons implicated, that the original offense, great as it was, dangerous as it was to the public welfare, becomes almost invisible through the covering of falsehood and perjury employed to conceal it. The American people now arraign these men for a crime quite different from the first, and I believe Congress ought to try them on another indictment, for a grave offense recently committed.

Is the falsehood of its members a matter with which Congress has nothing to do? Has Congressional lying become perfectly inoffensive to the Congressional body, and harmless to the National character? May a Vice-President and a Vice-President-elect innocently tell an untruth? *Never*, so long as men live!

It is a National disgrace that the retiring Vice-President should be convicted of falsehood, and then be succeeded in his high office by a man whom a select committee of the body over which he will preside feel constrained to reprove for disregarding the plain obligations of veracity! To be rebuked for lying by a committee of the Senate, five days only before his inauguration!

If Henry Wilson knew the feelings of honest men toward liars, he would not appear next Tuesday, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, to take the solemn oath of office, but pray to be consigned again to that "obscurity" and "poverty" from which he has unhappily arisen, and to be forgotten by the Nation he has done so much to humiliate.

It is not necessary that he be inaugurated. It is better to have no Vice-President at all than a man who must take the place under such a reproach. Let the venerable Chief Justice, whose duty it will be to administer the oath, suggest, when Mr. Wilson steps forward, that the oath be not taken, but the office left vacant for the next four years, in proof of the sincere sorrow and conscious unfitness of the man selected for the place; and let that four years' vacancy be regarded in American history as a conspicuous sign and memorial of the execration with which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the men of this generation look upon falsehood in high and sacred places.

Just as Moses, for a great crime, was not allowed to enter the Promised Land, and just as David was not allowed to build a temple to the Most High, but was told to wait until a man of cleaner hands and heart came to the throne, so let the honored place be empty until it can be worthily filled. Let there be no inauguration of Vice-President next Tuesday!

And, to restore public confidence in Congress, which has been so seriously and well nigh hopelessly impaired of late, let the honest men in the House of Representatives, who do not fear the discovery of any possible memorandum-books, nor receipts, nor canceled bank-checks, nor care whose memory suddenly returned, nor what secrets are divulged,—let such demand the expulsion of these Mobilier gentlemen for the falsehoods which have mortified and shamed a great nation. Deliberate lying by members of Congress is a greater crime against the National morals than receiving bribes; and, as these flagrant offenses were committed only a few months ago, Congress must clearly have the right to declare the punishment. And, when this has been done, the people will begin to regain their lost faith in their public men; and, more than that, it will strengthen their faith in human nature itself, which these fearful disclosures have greatly shocked.

Men ask each other, with considerable earnestness, if anybody is worthy of trust. They begin to doubt the existence of any such thing as integrity. They begin to wonder if, after all, virtue is not a mere pretense, and purity and chastity anything but the cry of hypocrites. It is not a small matter thus to destroy the faith of men in one another. To fill the mind with suspicion, and give to a whole people a sense of uneasiness and insecurity, this is treason against the nameless rights, and interests, and privileges of the human soul; this is helping to put society back again to its primitive condition of barbarism.

The recent investigations in Washington, Kansas, and Louisiana justify all that the preachers and moralists have said about the eager Mammon-worship of the American people. Something else must be made respectable and worthy of an active man's ambition beside money. Politics will not do, for they are simply infamous, and are pursued as a business enterprise, for the mere purpose of money-making; yet they differ from ordinary business in being disreputable. The legal salaries of the men in Washington are not large, but the opportunities of special legislation are so great for the average men of Congressional aspirations that they can afford to spend five times the amount of their salaries to secure an election. The use of money for any purpose in elections is a vice which cannot be too loudly condemned. A man whom the people insist upon sending to Lansing or Washington, whom they seek before and above all others, need spend no money in any way; they vote willingly and without compensation; they call him cheerfully, and by an unmistakable voice.

But withdrawing all opportunities for bribery and theft is not enough. That is something, a great deal indeed, and it ought speedily to be done, and it can be done a great deal more easily and quickly than the other remedy can be applied; but it will not be so perfectly sure of accomplishing the result. That other remedy—and it is the only cure for all the vice, and corruption, and sins of the world—is a sturdy and upright character. Without this, there is no safety. Men who do not possess it cannot be trusted. What this generation needs more than it does anything else, more than it does fine houses and distinguished positions, is the virtue of integrity and personal honor. The interests that ought to engage the attention of the American people are not mines, and railroads, and manufactories, but the interests of morality, of truth, of the private and public conscience. "What shall it profit a man" to be a member of Congress, or a Vice-President, "and lose his soul," which is almost identical with the Divine sense of veracity? I tell you, my friends, the world makes a mistake in its classification of values, and we are beginning to find it out to our cost,—not merely as we see it in these illustrious disgraces, but in those that come to us every day from the more humble official, and commercial, and social life around us. Federal Judges convicted of falsehood and drunkenness, perjured invoices presented at the custom-house by a firm noted for its ostentatious Christian benevolence,—these things cannot become much more common, nor last much longer, without being followed by something worse. And so our first duty, and our only hope, is in the conscientious nurture of reverence and truth.

## Summary of the Appropriations.

*Washington Dispatch to the New York Times.*

The following table gives the total of appropriations made for the year ending June 30, 1873, as compared with the same for the current fiscal year:

| | 1872–73. | 1873–74. |
|---|---|---|
| Indians | $ 6,349,462.04 | $5,364,000.00 |
| Pensions | 30,480,000.00 | 30,000,000.00 |
| Legislative, Executive, and Judicial | 18,587,915.74 | 17,063,184.80 |
| Consular and Diplomatic | 1,219,639.00 | 1,052,465.00 |
| Navy | 18,296,733.95 | 22,112,018.50 |
| Fortifications | 1,985,000.00 | 1,899,000.00 |
| Post-Office | 28,600,291.84 | 32,476,767.00 |
| Military Academy | 326,132.00 | 346,017.50 |
| Army | 28,560,615.32 | 31,192,953.84 |
| Sundry civil expenses | 19,528,532.62 | 31,269,966.66 |
| River and harbor | 5,276,700.10 | 6,193,400.00 |
| Deficiencies | 6,029,789.96 | 10,766,559.50 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,001,899.33 | 5,000,000.00 |
| Total | $170,278,564.22 | $195,536,333.80 |

The appropriation for the navy above includes the construction of steam vessels-of-war, and does not include in the amount the 75 per centum of longevity pay allowed by said act. In the total of the Legislative appropriation, above named, the general increase of compensation of President, Congress, Judges, Cabinet officers, and others, amounting to about $1,800,000—amount not yet possible to be definitely ascertained—is not included. In the Sundry Civil bill is included $4,000,000 for new public buildings, and $6,000,000 for those in progress. In the deficiencies is fully $5,000,000 which was out of the sundry civil and other bills last year for political effect. Gen. Garfield then warned the House that it would appear in this shape at this time. In the Army bill is $1,500,000 for new uniforms for the army. There is $1,500,000 for postage for the departments, but this comes back again in the revenues. The total of appropriations is really no criterion of the expenditures, and it may be assumed that from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 appropriated at this session will lapse by law into the unappropriated fund.

## A Literary Sell.

*From the Springfield Republican.*

A good story is told in literary circles in New York of an enthusiastic Carlyle Club of ladies and gentlemen of Cambridge and Boston, who meet periodically to read their chosen prophet and worship at his shrine. One of them, not imbued with sufficient reverence to teach him better, feloniously contrived to have the reader on a certain evening insert something of his own composition into the reading, as though it came from the printed page and Carlyle's hand. The interpolation was as follows: "Word-spluttering organisms, in whatever place—not with Plutarchean comparison, apologies, nay rather, without any such apologies—but born into the world to say the thought that is in them—antiphorial, too, in the main—butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers; men, women, pedants. Verily with you, too, it's now or never." This paragraph produced great applause among the devotees of Carlyle. The leader of the Club especially, a learned and metaphysical pundit, who is the great American apostle of Carlyle, said nothing Carlyle had ever written was more representative and happy.

# NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

## Acts Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

An Act making an appropriation for the repairs, furnishing, and ornamentation of the United States Custom-house and Post-office at Bath, Me.

To authorize the issue of college scrip to the State of Arkansas.

For the relief of John Black, late Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico.

To fix the salary of the members of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia.

To remove the disabilities of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

To authorize the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to settle with F. M. Cordiero.

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transport in a Government vessel, free of duty, a monument designed by Admiral Porter, to be erected in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis in memory of the officers, seamen, and mariners of the navy who fell in defense of the Union.

For the relief of William Howard.

To authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio River, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same.

For the relief of Samuel Hitchcock.

To provide for holding adjourned terms of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

For the reduction of officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue.

For the relief of Scoles & Manning, of Nashville, Tenn.

To quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Missouri.

Authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Mobile River, and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile Bay, in accordance with the acts of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, and to establish them as post-roads.

To authorize the National Bank of Lyons, Michigan, to change its location and name.

Joint resolution extending the time for the presentation and selection of models for a colossal statue of the late Admiral Farragut.

To provide for the removal of the sunken wreck which now obstructs the channel way off Sandy Hook.

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes.

To provide for the expenses of the Commission to inquire into the depredations on the frontiers of the State of Texas.

Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1873.

Repealing an act entitled "An act granting a pension to Joanna L. Shaw."

For the relief of James C. Cook.

For the payment of R. M. Green for the use of his patent by the Government.

To enable Joseph Fox to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of letters patent for machine for making crockery.

For the extension of time to the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company for the completion of its road.

For the relief of Samuel B. Elliot, late Acting Purser of the United States vessel-of-war The Flirt.

Supplemental to and amendatory of an act entitled an act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.

For the relief of Tinsley, Van Horn & Co., Glenn, Overall & Clark, and J. E. Henderson & Co., of Lumma, Mo.

To amend the 133d and 163d sections of an act approved June 8, 1872, entitled an act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statute relating to the Post office Department.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the English-built schooner, N. J. Miller.

To amend an act entitled "An act relating to members of Congress, heads of departments, and other officers of the Government," approved June 14, 1864.

To prevent certain officers of the United States and Territories from practising as attorneys or solicitors in the Courts of the United States in certain cases.

For the relief of Theodore Adams.

To fix the compensation of Gaugers and Measurers at the Port of Boston.

To authorize the erection of a public building at Evansville, Indiana.

To incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

To change the name of the pleasure yacht Ellie of Boston, Mass.

For the relief of S. D. Cochran.

To authorize the employment of keepers and crews of surfmen for the life-saving stations on the coast of Cape Cod and Block Island, and for other purposes.

To authorize the examination of certain banks.

To amend Section 12 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, etc." Approved Jan. 7, 1872.

To release to the State of Indiana the lands known as the bed of Beaver Lake, in Norton County, in said State.

Authorizing the Eastchester National Bank of Mount Vernon to change its location and name.

To close the accounts of R. E. De Russy, late Colonel Corps Engineer, deceased.

For the relief of James A. Waymire, late a Second-Lieutenant of Company M, First Cavalry, U. S. Army.

Authorizing the First National Bank of Newman to change its location and name.

Authorizing the removal of restrictions upon the alienation of certain Miami Indian lands in Kansas.

For the settlement and payment of the claim of Elizabeth S. Brewer, executrix of John Brewer.

To amend an act entitled, "An Act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," approved March 21, 1866, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Margaret Fillebrown.

To pay the County of Ontario, in the State of New York, the sum of $25,500.

To abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy of the United States.

To provide for the sale of a part of the Lighthouse Reservation at Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, in the State of Michigan.

Regulating the compensation of the members and officers of the Legislative Assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the sessions of the said Assemblies.

Establishing post routes in the State of Maine.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the construction of a light-draft snag boat to ply on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers.

Transferring the control of certain Territorial Penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located.

To provide for the erection of a public building at Nashville, Tenn.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. David Ritchie, commanding the revenue steamer Moccasin, and the officers and men under his command.

An act to provide for the payment to loyal citizens of Loudon County, Va., therein named, for their property taken by the military authorities of the United States.

For the relief of A. W. Moss, Capt. Lyman J. Hissong, of Henry County, Ohio, Hannah W. Pond, and Levi J. Powell.

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted of such colleges established," approved July 23, 1866.

To give the bark Jewess an American register.

To fix the term for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at San Francisco.

Granting a pension to Jerome E. Pampell, John Oliver, Louisa Oliver, Robert Oliver, Martha Oliver, Mary H. Bartlett, Sarah Reynolds, Benjamin Clark, Susan Scofield, Ann C. Butler, Wesley Hensley.

For the relief of F. H. Holderness, owner of the British bark Duke of Edinburgh.

To authorize the President to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Me., a Master in the navy of the United States.

For the relief of Mary Love.

To abolish the franking privilege, and to provide for the transmission of official documents and other public matter.

To aid in maintaining a Fire Department in the District of Columbia.

Granting a pension to Andy A. Autrey and Charles B. Fairchild.

To regulate the employment of engineer soldiers on extra duty.

Granting a pension to Evan Johnson, Mary A. Chute, John Nolan, Lucretia B. Galloway, Charles Lynch, Sarah Baird, Catharine Rose, and Anne Peavy.

For the relief of Daniel O. Cleveland, Postmaster at Broadalbin, in the State of New York.

For the relief of H. Clay Elliott, of Henderson, Ky.

For the relief of John T. Mason, former Collector of Customs at Baltimore and late designated Depository.

To quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa.

For the relief of Beverly B. Botts, Rosalie S. Lewis, Isabella McLean, Lewis and Mary Minor Hoxsey, children and heirs-at-law of John M. Botts, deceased.

For the relief of Capt. Brice X. Blair, Postmaster at Huntingdon, Pa.

For the relief of H. H. Meredith, late Postmaster at Wade, Bedford County, Virginia.

Making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the American and British Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

Granting a pension to Mary A. Miller, Richard B. Crawford, Susan W. Meechem, Rosa Hoon, Abigail Stakey, Daniel Wooden, Amos Farling, Garrett Fleming, Mary O. Donald, Lucinda Thompson, Robert G. Wilson, Abigail Chapman.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain moneys to James O. F. Burnside.

To remove the disabilities of William A. Graham, a citizen of North Carolina.

To remove the disabilities of A. B. Hardcastle, of Mississippi.

Granting a pension to Mary E. Snively and Marella S. Snively.

To authorize the construction of eight steam-vessels of war and for other purposes.

For the relief of George Reber.

To provide for the holding of additional terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Making an appropriation to defray the expences of the investigations in regard to elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

For the relief of Mrs. M. S. Morse, widow of Isaac E. Morse, deceased.

For a public building at Atlanta, Ga.

For the relief of William Vail, late a private in Company A, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.

Directing the payment to Robert McKee of pay, allowances, and bounty, now withheld from him.

To reimburse George S. Fisher for losses sustained in the building and burning of the Consulate of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, Nov. 26, 1866.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle and pay the accounts of Col. James F. Jaques.

To provide for removal of the wooden buildings on Judiciary square.

Revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay officers, and coinage of the United States.

To amend an act entitled an Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the differential duty on articles actually on shipboard in French vessels destined for the United States on the 5th of November, 1872.

Joint resolution to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exposition, to be held at Vienna in 1873.

Act for the relief of Paymaster George F. Cutler, William M. Utley, the sureties of Frederick Boehmier, of the State of Iowa, and Lizzie Gilmer, Postmaster at Pittsfield, Illinois.

To remove the disabilities of certain persons therein named.

To authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of Georgetown to dispose of real estate.

Prohibiting gift enterprises in the District of Columbia.

To confirm certain entries of land therein named.

Granting a pension to Margarent Renshaw, Martin Zeeb, Mrs. Mary Davis, of Philadelphia, Eliza J. Fracker, Jane and Margaret Thompson.

To readjust the western boundary of Dakota Territory.

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes.

For the relief of J. and C. M. Dailey.

Relating to the claim of John B. Chapman.

For the relief of S. E. Ward, Warren & Moore, and B. H. Pratt.

For the erection of a public building for the use of the United States, in Covington, Ky.

In relation to mineral lands.

For the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of George C. Bestor.

To provide for the erection of a post-office at Dover, in the State of Delaware.

For the construction of a court-house, post-office, and other Government offices at Grand Rapids, Mich.

To authorize the construction of a fire-proof building, the Capitol of Nebraska.

Granting a pension to Mary A. Shoemaker, and Robert H. Brown, of Adair County, Missouri.

Creating an additional land district in the Territory of Arizona.

For the relief of John Miller and James M. Hagar.

Authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy of certain volunteers in the active list of the navy, who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war.

To remit the excise taxes upon alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes.

Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause plans and estimates to be made, and a suitable site provided, for a public building at Memphis, Tenn.

For the relief of Charles Trichler, of the County of Adams, Ohio.

To provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas.

For the relief of Maj. John W. Todd, Kitty Ann Smith, widow of Thomas Smith, and James A. Stevens, of the Cromwell Home Guards of Ohio County, Ky.

To provide for the payment for certain property taken by the Government for the extension of the military reservation at Camp Mohave, in the Territory of Arizona.

To provide for obtaining information.

Authorizing the First National Bank of Watkins, N. Y., to change its location and name.

For the relief of Charles N. Mallory & Co., of New York; Joseph Wescott of Portland, Me.

Amendatory of an act "setting aside certain proceeds of internal revenue for the erection of penitentiaries in the Territories of Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Dakota," approved Jan. 22, 1867.

Making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending June 30, 1874.

For the relief of Emma E. Gardner, widow of Lieut. W. F. Gardner.

To relieve from disabilities W. R. Boggs, of Missouri.

For the relief of the widow of Alexander F. Crossman, deceased, Commander, U. S. N.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Custom-House property at Plymouth, N. C.

Making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Service of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes.

Granting a pension to George W. Swartz, Thomas Lunney, John Greenwalt, Judith Dunham, Deborah Withim.

For the relief of John W. Mears, Administrator of the estate of Henry D. Mears, deceased, and of William Moulton, Jr.

For the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota.

For the relief of Henry Goldhammer.

Joint resolution granting medals to Capt. Jared S. Crandall, and others.

An act for the relief of William Schelling & Co., of Baltimore.

For the relief of S. P. Jocelyn.

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for holding a Circuit Court of the United States in the Northern District of Missouri, approved June 8, 1872.

To enforce the stipulations of the Convention with Venezuela of April 25, 1866, and the payment of adjudicated claims.

For the relief of Henry B. Mears and John B. Emerson.

To grant an American register to the propeller Oliver Cromwell.

To define the limits of the Collection District of the Teche, in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

To restore certain property to Phinneas Banning and Benjamin D. Wilson.

For the relief of William Webster, of Maine.

To authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the St. Louis River.

For the relief of Henry E. Janes.

To provide for the expenses of the investigation of the recent Senatorial election in Kansas.

To carry into effect the provision of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the City of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871, relating to fisheries.

For the relief of Robert K. Enbody.

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Authorizing the President to appoint Frank M. Ashton a Second Assistant Engineer in the navy of the United States.

For the relief of Addison Goodell, of Illinois, and Isabella Orange.

To abolish the office of Surveyor at the port of Chester, Pa., and for other purposes.

To authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Charles T. Brown and J. J. S. Hassler, late agents for the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, on the grounds of equity and justice.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old Post-Office building property in Chicago.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of steamer New England to City of Portland.

To provide for the better care and protection of subsistence supplies.

To sell a vacated soldiers' burying-ground, near Cumberland, to the Hebrew congregation of that city, to enlarge their graveyard.

To amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to release 25 acres of the lands of the United States at Plattsburg, N. Y., to the New York and Canada Railroad Company," and for other purposes, approved June 8, 1872.

To authorize the construction of a railroad and drawbridge across the Geneva River, in Monroe County, N. Y.

To remove the political disabilities of Daniel C. De Jamette, of Virginia.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States."

To change and fix the time of holding the spring terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the cities of Covington and Paducah, Kentucky.

To provide for a building for a post-office, for the accommodation of the revenue offices and the United States Courts and their officers, in the city of Parkersburg, Va.

For the relief of Horace Tyler.

Relating to the Circuit Courts and District Courts of the United States for the Middle and Northern Districts of Alabama.

To provide for the disposition of that portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, which lies east of the Mississippi River.

For the relief of B. H. Campbell, Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

To transfer the control of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior.

To provide for the expenses of the investigation of alleged frauds in the recent Senatorial election in Kansas.

For the relief of William Bayne, Trustee, &c.; Anna E. Peale; Capt. C. McClure.

Relating to the fractional parts of barrels containing fermented liquors.

To establish a certain post-road.

To amend an act to authorize the sale of certain public property, approved June 10, 1872.

To provide for the establishment of life-saving stations on the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina.

To amend an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, approved March 3, 1869.

Granting a pension to Chauncey J. Poore, Millie A. Powell, Harper Smith, Emily Booth, Job S. Goff, Ada Lois Harrison, Ellen Collins, Dasant F. Hunt, Mary E. Foster, Martha Tillotson, Antoine Brosse, Ann Housley, Mary Mullins, Jonah Wilson, and James A. Sanders.

To make San Diego, in the State of California, a port of entry.

To provide for the purchase by the Secretary of War of lands of the United States in the State of Texas for the sites for forts and military posts.

To regulate taking of testimony in certain cases.

Granting increase of pension to Robert S. Dermont.

An act to amend an act entitled an act granting a pension to Phole Lofield.

For the relief of Frederick Walter. An act to prevent cruelty to animals which are in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States.

Granting a pension to Warner Raymonds, Joseph Geer, Anna M. Bailey, Zena D. Bradley, Henry Reiman, John Davis, and Ivory F. Snow.

To amend an act entitled an act to establish a Department of Justice and for other purposes.

Granting a pension to Cochlis C. Dougherty and Adelia D. Warfeed.

Granting a pension to Ada H. McDonald, John Condlin, and Martha B. Williams.

Providing for the completion of a military road from Santa Fe to Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico.

To create a port of delivery at La Crosse, in Wisconsin, and to provide for the appointment of a Surveyor of Customs there.

To refund to Thomas C. Magruder certain moneys stolen from him in 1859.

Granting pensions to Mrs. Eliza Hicks, Lorenzo D. Hogle, John Tuell, William B. Lilly, Nancy Osborn, Sarah Pond, Nancy Goddard, Margaret Miller, Benjamin F. Berkley, Samuel Shaler, Susan Davis, Unity Welch, Virginia; M. F. Cusark, Justus F. Jones, Kitty A. Smith, Jededia Gray, and Lindsley N. Warfield.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in 1867.

For relief of Josiah Morris and J. F. Johnson.

To retire William Smith, of Fauquier County, Va.

To remove the disabilities of Shelton T. Leake, of Virginia.

Making appropriation for the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

Supplementary to an act entitled an act granting right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad from Great Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon, approved April 12, 1872.

To amend an act entitled an act granting the right of way to the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1869.

To amend an act entitled "An act governing the colored schools of the District of Columbia."

To remove the political disability of James D. Halyburton, of Virginia, and Thomas S. Williams, of San Antonio, Texas; David Coleman, of Buncombe County, N. C.

A joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in the United States.

An Act for the suppression of the trade in, and circulation of, obscene literature and articles of immoral use.

To confer jurisdiction in the Court of Claims to hear and determine a suit at Carondelet v. The United States.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the City of Lexington, Mo., and establish it as a post road.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and to aid in the construction of its road and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871.

For temporary relief of the Indians at Camp McDermot, in Humboldt County, Nevada.

Authorizing the Deputy Collectors and other officers of the Customs to act as Disbursing Agents in certain cases.

Creating the Collection District of Southern Oswego.

For the relief of Minerva Lewis, as administratrix of the estate of Ezekial Lewis, deceased.

To provide for the sale of the lands of the United States containing coal.

Making appropriations for the legislation, execution, and judicate expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Making appropriations for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Making appropriations for rivers and harbors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Making appropriations for deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes.

## NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Recent Pacific Mail operations cost citizens of Cleveland $160,000.

—The Toledo & Wabash Railroad will not, hereafter, run Sunday trains.

—A Colorado woman's triumphs are thus set forth: Half an acre of tobacco, three corn fields, twenty-eight turkeys, and a church congregation in which she leads the choir.

—A Georgia negro was overpaid $100 on a check by a bank, and he returned the money. The local paper says this is another evidence that the race can never be civilized.

—It is understood that the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad will at once pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The road is in operation 70 miles west, and it is said the new management will push to the Missouri River and also build an air-line to Illinois River, making its eastern connection complete.

—No traces of the ice-bound steamer Manistee were to be seen Feb. 28, and it is feared that she has drifted farther north, but no fears are felt as to her safety. The day before, she was seen about 50 miles north of Muskegon, in a field of ice several miles in extent. There are but three men now aboard of her.

—The famous Gravity Railroad, which was built in 1827, from Mount Pisgah, at Mauch Chunk, Pa., over the mountain to the coal-mines at Summit Hill, has been superseded now, as a coal-carrier, by the completion of the Nesquehoning Tunnel, but the newspapers are anxious that it shall be kept up for pleasure travel.

—The Modoc Indians, who are making such a sturdy fight out in Northern California, are described as miserable looking specimens of the lower orders of humanity. To look at them you seem to see men whom you think you could throw over your shoulders without effort; and who appear, from the vacant stare in their eyes, to be about half idiotic, and yet with sufficient of the cunning in the expression of their faces, to put you on your guard.

—The Page County (Ia.) *Democrat* says that old Father Beavers, of Valley Township, 99 years old, has sold his farm, and in a few days will start for Kansas, where he says he intends to take a homestead and grow up with the country. It will be pleasant for his old neighbors in twenty or thirty years to go and visit him, and eat peaches.

—Mr. Engelmann received a letter yesterday, dated Ludington, March 3, in which the writer states that the steamer Manistee lies five miles abreast of Lincoln. She is heading southeast, and seems to be in a comfortable position, although not free from ice. The lake is looking much better than two days ago. North of Port Sauble the lake is clear of ice for ten miles. The Messenger is still about five miles off Stoney Creek. Her fuel is almost exhausted, but plenty of provisions are aboard.—*Milwaukee News, 7th.*

—A domain of more than 3,000 acres was purchased about 4 years ago, in Franklin County, Kansas, with a view to an associative enterprise. It was then called "The Kansas Co-operative Farm," but has since been named "Silkville," from the fact that the culture and manufacture of silk are among its contemplated industries. A silk factory has been for some time in operation, and 10,000 mulberry trees, for feeding silkworms, have already 3 years' growth. Several preliminary buildings having been erected, and 250 acres of land brought under cultivation, the subscribers, as proprietors of the enterprise, and its provisional managers, are now prepared to receive persons, in order that they may become associated to effect its original purpose.

## Exciting Scene on a North River Pier—A Bengal Tiger Escapes from His Cage.

*From the New York Star.*

Among the arrivals at this port, on Tuesday night, was the ship City of Sparta, which craft brought a very interesting cargo. Among the consignments were a number of rare wild beasts, including four huge Asiatic elephants, a Sumatran black rhinoceros, a horned horse, three Bengal tigers, etc., the property of Mr. A. Forepaugh, the well-known showman.

Yesterday the work of removing these animals from the vessel to the wharf was commenced. Several of the beasts, including the elephants, had been safely landed, and everything progressed satisfactorily until about noon, when one of the crew informed Mr. Forepaugh, who was superintending the embarkation on the dock, that one of the tigers had become very restive, and was exhibiting a disposition to break from his cage. The sailor further stated that the beast, in tearing about his cage, had partially succeeded in wrenching it from the strong planks which constituted its floor.

Mr. Forepaugh only smiled at the fears of the sailor, and went on with his work, and here the matter dropped for the time being. After all the smaller animals, together with the elephants, had been landed, the workmen turned their attention to the rhinoceros, who was confined in a huge box of thick planks, the corners of which were heavily bound with strong iron bands. Just as the cage had been rolled to the pier the workmen were startled at seeing several of the sailors, half dead with fright, come tumbling upon the dock, shouting out, as they did so, that one of the tigers had succeeded in escaping from his cage.

Instantly consternation was spread around; the crowd of sight-seers dispersed in a moment, flying in all directions.

The elephants, who were standing quietly in the street, were seized with a frenzy, and began a stampede. Chains were snapped asunder as if mere threads, and the animals were moving away at the utmost speed.

The tiger's escape was a reality—a terrible reality—for, after bounding up the platform which connected the ship with the dock, he had reached the street and fastened himself to the back of a horse attached to a cart belonging to Morgan, Reed & Co., and the poor beast lay dying. Policeman Munro moved toward the animal who was enjoying his quiet repast, but the tiger, raising his head, deigned not to notice the minion of the law, and returned to his prey. It cost him his life, for the officer, with a well-aimed shot from his revolver, killed the beast. He was valued at $8,000.

## Chicago & Rock River Railroad.

*From the Syracuse (Ill.) True Republican.*

The Chicago & Rock River Railroad—the Kinyon Road—running from Rock Falls through Amboy to Shabbona Station in this county, has become very unpopular with the people along the line of the road. They taxed themselves heavily in order to secure a competing line of railroad and a through road to Joliet and Toledo, and now, burdened with enormous taxes, they find the road in the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and no competition at all. Its benefits are unappreciable, while its taxes are very heavily felt. It runs one passenger train and one freight train a day each way, and the passenger train has sometimes one and sometimes four passengers, while the freight does somewhat better. None of the towns in this county have issued bonds to the road, but Wyoming, a farming town adjoining, has issued $50,000, and its railroad tax is over 3½ per cent this year, and Amboy has issued $100,000 in bonds, and its taxes are 3 9-10 per cent. It is about the same in Burlington, another farming town, with a debt of $50,000. The people are indignant at Judge Kinyon, but he says he has been overreached in the matter, that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company secured a majority of the stock and left him helpless. Several of the towns along the line of the road are endeavoring to get rid of their bonds through the courts, and with some prospect of success.

# THE LAW COURTS.

## Final Account of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company.

## The Heirs of Augusta Wolf—Depositions Taken in France.

## A $150,000 Claim Arising Out of the Great Fire.

## The Wright Brothers' Livery Alleged to Have Been Fired by Explosive Oil.

## Another Railroad Bond Case—Bankruptcy and General Notes.

O. H. Horton, Assignee of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, will present the voluminous accounts of the Company to a meeting of the creditors to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The following is the summary for presentation to the Court:

*To the Hon. Henry W. Blodgett and the Creditors of said Bankrupt:*

The undersigned, as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, presents herewith his account as such Assignee, verified by his oath, and respectfully reports as follows: The total amount of claims which have been adjusted and allowed, and for which proofs of debt have been made before the Register in Bankruptcy, is:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Upon policies | $6,636,037.56 | |
| Claim of City of Chicago for taxes | 662.00 | |
| Claims for services, upon open accounts, etc. | 3,963.03— | $6,640,772.59 |
| Of this amount the first dividend was ordered upon— | | |
| Claims under policies for | $5,547,840.63 | |
| Claim of City of Chicago | 662.00 | |
| Miscellaneous claims | 862.11 | |
| | $5,549,364.74 | |
| Amount of claims allowed since | 1,091,297.85— | $6,640,662.59 |

From the detailed account of the Assignee filed herewith it appears that there was at the filing of his previous report and account to the creditors May 21, 1872:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $ 307,488.79 | |
| Cash received since that date | 90,857.94— | $ 399,366.73 |
| The disbursements by the Assignee since that date are: | | |
| Upon claims on policies dividend of 4 per cent on $5,448,165.25 | 217,926.61 | |
| Due upon claims dividend not yet called for, 4 per cent on $99,675.38 | 3,987.02 | |
| Claim of City of Chicago preferred; claim paid in full | 662.00 | |
| Upon other claims allowed dividend of 4 per cent on $862.11 | 34.48 | |
| To L. S. Hodges, by order of Court | 575.00 | |
| To Clerk U. S. Court | 534.70 | |
| To Register in Bankruptcy | 1,500.00 | |
| To Assignee | 6,950.02 | |
| For a rent, attorney's fees, clerk hire, stationery, printing and incidental expenses | 3,384.79— | 235,554.62 |
| Balance on hand | | $163,792.11 |
| From this balance must be deducted the estimated expenses of closing the estate, viz: | | |
| For rent | $ 600.00 | |
| For clerk hire | 750.00 | |
| For Assignees' fees | 793.80 | |
| For fuel, stationery, stamps, costs, and incidental office expenses | 250.00— | $ 2,393.80 |
| Net balance | | $ 161,398.31 |
| From this net balance there must first be paid the same per cent upon claims allowed since the first dividend as was paid upon those allowed prior to that time, viz.: 4 per cent on $1,091,297.85 | | $ 43,651.91 |
| Balance remaining | | $ 117,946.43 |

The balance is to be divided pro rata upon all the unpaid claims allowed by the Register in bankruptcy against said estate.

These figures were made up to last night, but, as further claims may be registered to-day, they are subject to alteration.

The cash collected by the Assignee is more than double the entire capital stock originally subscribed, namely, $402,000 as compared with $200,000. At the former meeting of creditors, the balance on hand was $308,000, and the amount to be collected brought the estimated available assets to $417,000. Of this amount, offsets were allowed by the Court, aggregating $19,000, thus showing an excess in collections above the estimate of over $5,000.

The total expenditure in the bankruptcy proceedings was $14,763.31, being a percentage on the cash collected of only 3 6-10 per cent; and the cost of claims adjusted and allowed was less than two mills in the dollar. In bringing the affairs of the company to a successful issue, the Assignee has erected a monument of not less than 15,000 books and papers, which the curious spectator can at any time inspect in the vault.

DEPOSITIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

American citizens who purpose expiring on foreign shores will do well to make all their arrangements in accordance with law beforehand. The spirit of Augusta Wolf is doubtless weeping and wailing and gnashing its gold set at the legal troubles it has brought on its heirs by its carelessness in the flesh. If Augusta in the flesh had gone to a proper public functionary in Paris previous to lying down to die, there would have been no difficulty now, but this prudent conduct was not observed.

The counsel of the heirs-at-law, Schwartz et al. v. the Executors of the deceased, in appealing from the decision of the Cook County Court in admitting the will, yesterday morning argued the appeal before Judge Booth, showing that the deceased departed this life in Paris, France, and objecting to the admissibility of the depositions therein for want of authority on the part of the persons before whom they were made. The law on the point was cited, and a pretty strong case made out that the citizens of a State of the Union who has deposition taken in any other State or country, must have them taken before a public functionary or officer; and also that proof of their being so taken is necessary to establish them in the State to which the deceased belongs. After an interesting argument, in which the law bearing on all branches of the subject had been exhausted, his Honor decided to sustain the appeal; and the counsel for the defendants was allowed to withdraw the depositions in order to examine and inquire into them at leisure. Fuller & Smith for contestants and Tenneys, Flowers & Abercrombie for the defendants. The papers were sent back to the County Court last night.

EXTRAORDINARY $150,000 CLAIM ARISING OUT OF THE GREAT FIRE.

Wright Brothers, livery-stable keepers, yesterday commenced suit, claiming $150,000 damages, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, for the loss of their livery-stables, at the southeast corner of Kinzie and North State streets, by fire, on the 9th of October, 1871. The declaration of the complaint affirms that, running parallel with their building, was an old, one-story frame building, without a cellar, used by the defendant for storing petroleum or kerosene, or preparations thereof, gasoline, naphtha, and other similar inflammable materials, contrary to law, which building took fire on the date named, and threw great quantities of burning matter into the plaintiff's stables, whereby the latter were destroyed, with all their contents, the total value claimed being $150,000, of which the building was valued at $90,000.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BOND CASE.

Yesterday morning, on the conclusion of the Church plans suit, Judge Drummond began the hearing of the cause, George O. Marcy v. the Town of Ohio, Bureau County, Ill., to recover from the town the value of bonds issued to the Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company. It appears that the bonds were sold to the complainant by the Railroad Company before they had matured, or before they had become a debt payable by the town, under the terms of the bond grant. The case has some points of interest. George O. Ide for the plaintiff, and M. T. Peters for the defendant. It will probably be remembered by those interested in the railroad bond question that the road for which the town of Ohio gave these bonds was commenced at Mendota, in October, 1870.

VERDICT AGAINST THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The jury in the Church plans cause, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Drummond, for the past three days, yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $3,862.50. The amount claimed was $4,500. The plaintiffs, Falkner & Clark, of Boston, furnished plans, through their Chicago agency, for the church of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago, the defendant. The plans were accepted, but the defendants soon afterwards endeavored to escape payment for the labor employed, on the ground that the plans involved a greater expenditure than they contemplated making. The charge of Judge Drummond was of an unusually interesting character. Mr. A. L. Whittier and Mr. F. C. Ingalls for the complainants, and Shorey & Norton for the defendants.

THE PRESIDENT OF A TRADING SOCIETY ATTACHED.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Eldridge & Tourtelotte, counsel for the petitioning creditors in the matter of the Chicago Union Lithographing Company, in bankruptcy, applied to the Court for an attachment against A. G. Morey, the President of the Society. The Court, hearing for cause that the President had neglected to file the schedule, as required by law, and that this was probably the only method left of compelling obedience to the law, granted the application, and an attachment was accordingly issued. The proceedings in bankruptcy have been delayed by the President's inaction.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A. B. Meeker & Co. yesterday filed a petition for the adjudication of Gardner & Hamilton, as creditors for $4,901.49, balance of account for pig-iron supplied. It is alleged that debtors gave the petitioners an order on J. S. Barnes, agent for Edwin Kimball, for the sum of $2,574, stated by them to be due for iron-work on the building on the northeast corner of State and Monroe streets, which has never been paid, Barnes stating that a much less amount is due, and is not yet payable. Petitioners charge the debtors with making a preferential payment, whilst insolvent, to the National Bank of Commerce, of $2,500, and another to Samuel S. Gordon, of New York, of $1,500, and that Robert J. Hamilton, on the 9th of October, 1872, made an assignment of his interest in the firm of Gardner & Hamilton to Howard C. Gardner, with intent, etc., he being at the same time insolvent; also that Howard C. Gardner, on the 9th of October, 1872, made a conveyance, to wit.: a mortgage of the Caledonia Iron Works, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Ontario street, and other property, to said Hamilton, he also being insolvent. The usual rule to show cause was made.

Bartley, Beery, Peake & Co. yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Mary A. Higgins and George B. Brand, claiming as creditors for $4,288.08, for merchandise supplied, alleging preferential payments to D. Cole & Son of $235.35, and $200; to W. B. Clapp, $18.64; to E. L. Brand, $100; and to Lunt, Preston & Kean $1,000. The usual rule to show cause was entered.

In the matter of Charles H. Baker et al., an order of discharge was entered as to Charles H. Baker.

An order for the Marshal to publish notice of adjudication was made in the cases of Charles R. Fross, W. J. Fleming, John McKinnon, John Smith, F. S. Winslow, and John Sims.

George W. Campbell was appointed Provisional Assignee, yesterday, on petition of creditors, of the estate of S. C. Stearns, of Joliet, merchant tailor.

The first meeting of creditors of —— Kellogg et al. will take place before Register Hibbard this morning.

The final dividend meeting of the creditors of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company will take place before Register Hibbard at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL NOTES.

Yesterday, the village of Hyde Park filed the usual formal petition for the assessment, by a jury, of damages to private property by street opening and widening. The street is Forty-first, and the proposed width sixty-six feet.

John T. Noble and Francis B. Little yesterday commenced action in trespass, damages $30,000, against a number of railroad companies now occupying their property, namely, the C. C. & I. C.; C., D. & V.; C., St. P. & M.; and P., C. & St. L.

The following divorces were granted yesterday: By Judge Farwell, to Emma and Thomas Shannon; by Judge Gary, in the cases of Fishburn and VanDoran (restored).

W. C. H. Hever yesterday replevined the stock, fixtures, and fittings of a saloon now held by Frank Junker and others, the value being stated at $1,200.

Several new suits, filed yesterday, not extended here, will be found of interest, and compensate for the trouble of turning to the record.

Next Tuesday is the last day for filing trial notices in the Circuit Court. It will materially aid the clerical force, and advance their own interests if the attorneys will file their notices as early as possible, say to-day and Monday.

In Salomon v. Weiller et al., the malicious prosecution, or illegal imprisonment case, before Judge Porter, yesterday, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, a verdict of $150 was returned. The usual motion for new trial was entered.

The $10,000 damages case, Van Vleck v. Blanchard, is in progress before Judge Rogers and a jury, and continued throughout yesterday. The plaintiff claims loss and injury by her furniture being broken, and turned out of doors, and her house taken possession of, by the defendant, the person who rented her the house. He was at the time keeping an establishment for boarders, and lost both pecuniarily and in reputation by the transaction. The hearing was yesterday evening adjourned until Monday.

Alfred Jones, charged at the Criminal Court, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, of selling mortgaged property, namely, a horse and wagon belonging to his brother, was yesterday found guilty, but recommended to mercy, it clearly being a family quarrel. The Judge sentenced him to one day in the County Jail.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—George W. Campbell, Assignee of R. C. Morrison, v. Michael Brennan; assumpsit, $500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,092 to 6,094, inclusive—Appeals. 6,095—James R. Sloan v. Thomas Ronan; confession, $158.66. 6,096—Anna v. James W. Kenny; divorce on the ground of adultery. 6,097—Leopold Loewenstein v. Julius Meyer; assumpsit, $2,000. 6,098—Henry Griffiths and George A. Single v. Robert H. Chatman; mechanics' lien. 6,099—Appeal. 6,100—Fitzpatrick v. Ware et al; restored case. 6,101—Peter and Michael W. Wolf v. Ormel S. Hough; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,102—Wm. R. Burdick et al. v. Edward F. Thomas et al.; mechanic's lien. 6,103—Appeal. 6,104—Geo. W. Plummer et al. v. James Penderghast; assumpsit, $500. 6,105—Petition of the village of Hyde Park for the assessment of damages, by a jury, of private property extending and widening Forty-first street. 6,106—Wright Brothers v. the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; case $150,000. 6,107—Jane C. Roberts et al v. Mahlon D. Ogden, Laban S. Beecher, and Geo. Watson, Trustees of the Chicago Land Company; bill for specific performance of agreement to sell J. C. Roberts, now deceased, of whom complainants are heirs, Lot 43, Block 22, Elston's Addition to Chicago, for $400, on which agreement several payments have been made. 6,108—Charles Matthews v. E. A. Filkins et al.; mechanic's lien on Nos. 33, 35, and 37 Park avenue. 6,109—Appeal. 6,110—Ottalie v. Adolph Bar; divorce. 6,111—James M. Marshall v. Maria L. Larmon; bill for lien on part of Lot 11, Block 23, of the northwest ¼ of Section 22, to secure money advanced to James Larmon, husband of the defendant, amounting to $1,300, and for injunction restraining the sale of the same. 6,112—Henry Glass v. Horatio F. Loomis; case $3,000. 6,113—Fannie A. v. Robert C. Provost; divorce. 6,114—Julius Davies v. Emilie Breirsdorf; mechanic's lien.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,572—E. R. Miller v. Geo. C. Miller; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 42,573—Abraham Van Ness Van Doran v. Lydia Ann Van Doran; petition to restore decree of divorce. 42,574—G. W. v. Ann Sickles; divorce on the ground of desertion. 42,575—W. C. H. Hever v. Frank Junker, Henry J. Lenzen, and Federick Fshocke; replevin of stock of bar room; value, $1,200. 42,576—John T. Noble and Francis B. Little v. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company, Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad Company, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company; trespass; $30,000. 42,577—Charles W. Stephans v. Celestine Lalles et al; petition to establish and confirm title.

# THE LATE H. G. GRIFFITHS.

A meeting of the members of the press of the city was held, yesterday afternoon, in the local-room of THE TRIBUNE, for the purpose of giving some public expression to their feelings with regard to the sudden death of Mr. Harry Garman Griffiths, a brother journalist. Mr. T. Z. Cowles presided. The following substitute for the usual resolutions was adopted by the meeting:

We, the members of the Chicago daily press, have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of Harry G. Griffiths, with whom we have been for many years associated. Though a young man at the time of his death, he had grown up through, and taken part in, the development of the most prominent phases of the working journalism of the West, in which he occupied an honored and prominent position. Mr. Griffiths was esteemed by all his associates for his ability, and beloved by them for his genial, brotherly spirit. It is with this fraternal feeling that we, his comrades, join in testifying to our high appreciation of his journalistic talents and his innate personal worth, and will follow his remains to their final resting-place.

**Jayne's Expectorant.**

Don't wait for a cold to go away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough, that Bronchitis or Consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, as well as for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.

**California Sunday Train.**

The through Pacific Express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other far-West points, will leave the Central Depot of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, March 9, 1873, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. Through tickets via Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

**Burnett's Coccaine**

Makes the hair glossy and beautiful.

# FORTY SALOON-KEEPERS.

## They Assemble to Hear from Their Springfield Lobbyists.

## The News Not Very Encouraging—But Stick Together They Must Until the Next Election.

A regular meeting of the Personal Liberty League was held, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to a resolution providing for the holding of meetings on the first Friday in each month. It was contemplated to assemble in the auditorium of the Globe Theatre, but, as the attendance was so small as to make but a beggarly showing in so large a room, it was deemed advisable to convene in the hall up-stairs, where about forty saloon-keepers eventually put in an appearance. The meeting was called to order by the President, who proceeded to state the result of the recent visit of himself and Mr. Sievers to Springfield. He stated that all amendments to the present Temperance law had been referred to the Temperance Committee of the House, which stood 7 for temperance and 6 for the saloon-keepers. The majority of the Committee had determined to report no bill whatever, but the minority would report certain amendments to the law—among them a clause restricting the penalty to the sale of liquor to persons known to be habitual drunkards, so that the saloon-keepers must be advised and notified beforehand as to the persons to whom they must not sell. This clause would result, practically, in destroying the effect of the entire law. Another amendment would be recommended, holding the drunkard equally responsible with the saloon-keeper. It was not thought best to attempt a repeal of the law just now, but rather to destroy its force by the right kind of amendments. The temperance element had a majority in the Legislature, but there was ground for hoping that the present obnoxious law would be modified so as to work less injuriously to the saloon-keeper. The Cook County delegation was all right, with the exception of two or three, and could be relied upon to stick to the liquor interest. What was now necessary was to sustain the Liberty League organizations throughout the State until next fall, and thus work unitedly in electing the right kind of men to the Legislature. The speaker deprecated the small attendance, as it looked as though the interest were dying out. He urged them to stick together until the time came to make their combined influence felt at the elections in the fall. An effort would be made by the temperance people to re-elect Medill, or some other Mayor equally objectionable, and if the liquor-sellers had any idea of protecting their interests they must work together harmoniously.

Mr. Sievers, who had also visited Springfield, made a somewhat similar statement.

It was suggested that, as for the present there was no especial business to be transacted by the League, it was useless to meet once a month, and, on motion, the previously passed resolution to that effect was rescinded, and it was voted that when the meeting adjourn it be subject to the call of the President.

Mr. Sievers stated that, although regular meetings should not be held often, the work of the League was still carried on by the Executive Committee, who were certainly laboring with the Common Council in the hope of securing a repeal of the Sunday liquor ordinance, and were attending to such other business as was necessary to be transacted. Some difficulty was experienced in the non-attendance of members of the Executive Committee, and in order to rectify this delinquency, he moved that the Committee, in all cases where members failed to attend its meetings after having been notified thereof, be authorized to remove the absent members and choose others in their stead. The motion prevailed, and, after a little more desultory talk of no consequence, the meeting adjourned.

# THE VILLAGE OF EVANSTON.

## The Annual Contest for the Kedzie Prize at the Northwestern University.

The Methodist Church was filled on Thursday night with a well-dressed and respectable audience, called together by the annual contest for the prize in declamation, established through the generosity of J. H. Kedzie, Esq. The exercises, which were announced to begin at 7½ o'clock by railroad time, were delayed until 8, out of courtesy to those wicked preparatorians who so assidously distributed *mock schemes.* When the audience were well supplied, Dr. M. C. Briggs offered the invocation. President Fowler announced to the audience that the prize was to be divided into two portions, the larger portion or first prize to go to that declaimer who exhibited the most perfect conception of the thought and sentiment of the piece to be rendered, and who gave the best rendition. The remaining portion to be disposed of on the same general principles.

S. C. McPhemu, the first declaimer on the list, having made up his mind to grapple with the "Irish Disturbance Bill of 1833," made his bow to the audience. He seemed in the main to understand the meaning, and worked himself into the spirit of the piece. At times a slight nasal twang could be detected, and although he displayed a good deal of spirit and animation, yet it seemed to be rather an elocutionary effect than the outgushing of the natural afflatus.

C. M. Ellingwood followed with "Robert of Sicily" for his selection. This gentleman had not that resonance in his voice that careful training imparts; a huskiness, and, at times, indistinctness, impaired his pronunciation. He possessed, however, good descriptive powers.

Miss Sarah Cathcart's rendition of "Mother and Poet" cannot be treated in a radical manner pro or con., except that there was too much monotony. Her selection was one admirably adapted to a woman and a woman's voice, pathos and sorrow being the predominant emotions; emotions which generally overpower any lady, or at least appear so to do, unaccustomed to public speaking.

The "Eagle's Nest," selected by F. Taylor, appeared through all its parts as about to end in a tragedy. And it may be that this fact will explain the near approach of the speaker to ranting. The selection was too long, and one which, from its subject-matter, pleased the audience when finished.

The fifth speaker was A. J. Whipper; his subject, "Scene at the Natural Bridge, Virginia." This gentleman had a fine conception of this highly exciting piece of declamation, and delivered it in an ingenuous and natural style; though at times there were attempts at dramatic effect.

Mr. Scott Mathews cast his pabulum into "Webster's Reply to Haines." He spoke with a good-natured voice, and a distinct and deliberate enunciation, but with a lack of earnestness and conception of the importance of the debate he essayed to reproduce.

"Unjust Natural Acquisition" was fairly pronounced by S. S. Bradford. The speaker had a good voice, but the artificial utterance aimed at destroyed the life of the selection.

Miss Emma E. Parks made an unfortunate selection in "High Tide." Her voice was good and her powers of elocution more than ordinary. Still, she seemed to ignore the truth that it is impossible to make an audience, comfortably seated in a commodious church, go distracted and wild over an abrupt and noisy description of some scene of peril.

There is something irresistibly ludicrous in these attempts at dramatic effect, destitute of any surroundings favorable to such an end.

No one is allowed to enter for this prize who is not free from conditions, and elected by the class.

Miss Eva Mattison, George H. Lott, and F. T. Baird relieved the tedium of the exercises by music.

The judges were: Robert F. Queal, David Fales, Charles K. Bannister, Frederick D. Raymond, and J. Z. Norton, who will send their verdict sealed to the Faculty.

Prof. R. L. Cumnock, the instructor in elocution, deserves great credit for the very creditable and pleasant entertainment that was given, as the proficiency and culture displayed is in a great measure due to his training.

# BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Mason in the Chair; Commissioners Wight and Sheridan in their chairs. The meeting was devoted to the examination of officers charged with violations of the rules and regulations of the police force.

Officer Richard Hamilton, of the Twelfth Street Station, was charged with intoxication and disobedience of orders. The Commissioners kindly but firmly warned the officer against a repetition of the offense, and let him go.

Robert C. Montgomery, of the Twelfth Street Station, was charged with disobedience of orders, but on investigation the charges were dismissed.

Officer John Casey was charged with disobedience to orders, and, it being proved against him that this was habitual with him, he was discharged from the force.

Hydrophobia Hinckley was charged with inattention to duty, disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer. Hinckley thought he was the object of a malicious persecution by his superior officers. During the examination of witnesses President Mason inaugurated a new system of trials, by holding officers down to evidence, and not permitting any brow-beating and caviling. Hinckley's manner was neither graceful nor becoming, and provoked a few stern words from the President of the Board.

There was plenty of evidence, but not sufficient to gratify the officer, who was allowed further time, and the case continued.

The Board then adjourned.

# SUCCESSFUL WARFARE.

## Washburn Making It Warm for the Gambling Fraternity.

## One of McDonald's "Brace" Houses Pulled—The Inmates Locked Up Like Other Prisoners.

Why don't the gamblers, especially the notorious Michael McDonald, "run Washburn out of town?" Their three months' grace is drawing to a close. They have every reason in the world to wish to run Washburn out of town. The Chief, in person, captured seven thieves at one pull, and the rest of the rogues became uneasy. And now that the Chief has caused the war on the gamblers to be vigorously renewed, they feel uneasy also. Let it be understood that Mr. Washburn has received from the new Board the most emphatic orders to exterminate gambling, and that he has issued these orders to the Captains, holding them entirely responsible for the existence of gaming-houses in their districts. Orders were given at the First Precinct Station on Wednesday evening to pull the house of the notorious Mike McDonald,—the generous donor of fabulous sums to the families of his victims. Sergeant Lull headed the squad, and pulled the establishment, No. 427 State street, where he captured Frank Roberts, James Barry, Pascal Pollock, Dick Applebury, Marcus Wilson, John Taylor, and Charles Smith. These names are not reliable, but such as were given by the captives. Now it has been a time-honored practice, after the pulling of a gambling-house, to send a carriage (at the expense of the gamblers) to the residence of a Police Justice. The latter, anxious to secure the fees provided on every bail bond, would always hasten to the spot, and the prisoners would be released on bail. This privilege was never extended to the hapless prostitutes, but the gamblers, being a source of revenue to certain police officials, were treated with marked distinction. On Thursday night, however, a change came o'er the spirit of their dream of freedom. There was no Justice sent for; no champagne supper in the office, no signing of bail bonds, and no re-opening of the house an hour later. The gamblers were locked up in cells like other prisoners, and impressed with a wholesome experience of the unpleasantness of being arrested. They cursed and swore with becoming vigor, but this failed to assist their deliverance. Yesterday morning the batch was brought before Justice Banyon. Sergeant Lull produced a deal-box which was being used when the arrest was made, and explained to the disgust of the gamblers that it was a "brace" box, so constructed that one or two cards could be dealt at a time, "the same with intent to deceive." For a "sport" whose protestations of unflinching honor have been made as noisily as McDonald's, this was not a very gratifying announcement. It merely went to show that gambling in Chicago is conducted in the interests of the faro-banks in a manner calculated to relieve the pockets of the long-eared patrons of the game. Mr. Banyon, for some occult reason, which the prisoners could perhaps explain, fined the proprietor $50 and the inmates $25. This trifling fine is not encouraging to the police, now that the effort is being made in earnest to drive the fraternity to Missouri. But why is Washburn not "run out of town?"

"CIVIL RIGHTS" ACCORDED.

A negro gambling house, at No. 360 Clark street, was "pulled" by a squad of policemen from the Armory, yesterday afternoon, and the inmates arrested. Justice Banyon, as usual, was accessible, and being brought to his judicial seat in the Station, received their bail. William Weekley, a gentleman of color, swore that he owned two lots on Wabash avenue, Nos. 66 and 68, whereupon Justice Banyon permitted him to sign a $400 bail bond for the whole party. It is exceedingly unfortunate that Mr. Justice Banyon is so accessible when gamblers are arrested.

# JACK ALLEN AT LIBERTY.

## He Quietly Walks Out of the Armory While His Guard is Asleep—A Policeman who Deserves to be Promoted to Civil Life.

If Mr. Dickinson had not shot Jack Allen as he was leaving the former's house, it is probable that Allen would not, this morning, be tasting of the sweets of liberty. It has already been stated in THE TRIBUNE that this man is the leader of the gang of burglars arrested last Sunday night on State street; that he was shot in the back while burglarizing a house on Morgan street, and that he was removed from the County Hospital to the Armory on Tuesday. His wound appearing to give him great pain, Captain Hickey and his Sergeants agreed that the lock-up was no place for a man in his condition, and therefore improvised a cot in the Armory kitchen, a snug, warm room, where almost any person might take comfort.

Jack was too weak to express in words his gratitude to Captain Hickey, but he exhibited it by every other means in his power. To manacle the prisoner seemed absurd; but to keep present in his mind the pleasing fact that he was in custody, Policeman Charles Swain was detailed to watch over him during the night. Swain accepted the charge, as if it were a sort of relief from his daily labors. Nothing in his mind seemed more pleasing than, on a March night, when the winds were howling, to toast his shins by a rollicking fire, with nothing more burdensome to do than watch the gentle breathings of a helpless man. This position he filled with much credit during the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday. One Thursday night, however, Jack Allen, the helpless (?), miraculously recovered from his weak condition, and, covering himself with his clothes, escaped from the custody of his guard. What he did after this, cannot, we regret to say, be told with accuracy. Had Officer Charles Swain performed his duty, of course Jack Allen would still be a languishing invalid in the Armory kitchen. There are two reasons given why the officer did not perform his duty. His own story is, that about 4 o'clock he went out of the kitchen for a few moments, leaving the door open; that when he returned his man was gone. It seems to be the opinion of the men at the Armory, however, that the comforts by which he was surrounded soothed the officer to sleep, and that Jack Allen marched out of his prison to the time of the nasal tune which people sing when they sleep. In either case, the officer deserves severe censure, if he may not, indeed, be removed for criminal negligence. Up to a late hour Jack Allen had not been rearrested, and it is likely that Chicago will not hear of him again, in the capacity of a prisoner.

# STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A meeting of the Common Council Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Woodman in the chair. Ald. Carney and Lengacher were present.

A petition was received from interested parties, asking that the grade of North Water street be not raised to grade. The petition went on to state that the grade was already a severe tax on the Railroad Company, and any increase would compel them to take up their tracks "to the detriment and loss of property-holders."

It was stated, informally, that the petition was presented in the interests of the railroad company. The property-owners, anticipating a raise in the grade, had raised their houses to correspond.

A report was received from the Board of Public Works in reference to the vacation of Legg street by the city. This street passes through the property of Mr. Lill, the brewer, between Chicago avenue and Superior street, and it is desired to cause its cession to the owner of the property. The Committee determined to recommend its vacation, and adjourned.

# THE ESCAPE OF BARRON.

## His Bondsman Believed to Be Responsible.

## No Possibility of the Accused Returning to Stand a Trial.

The release of Barron, the Tremont House robber, upon bail, was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. An hour after his dismissal, a Deputy Sheriff informed State's Attorney Reed that the man who signed the bond was not responsible; in fact, was a disreputable character, and had wilfully perjured himself. Mr. Reed was astonished, and forthwith sent word to Superintendent Washburn to rearrest Barron and his surety, if possible. The efforts made to accomplish their apprehension have already been published, and need not again be adverted to beyond saying that they have thus far been unsuccessful. The statement of the Deputy Sheriff was accepted as true, it being too late in the day to be vertified. A TRIBUNE reporter devoted a portion of yesterday to the case, and succeeded in establishing its falsity so far as the responsibility of the bailor was concerned. The name of the man who signed the bond is Richard Blakeman, and not Evans. He appeared before Judge Williams, in the Criminal Court on Thursday afternoon, accompanied A. S. Trude, Barron's attorney, and offered himself as surety. He was requested to schedule his property, as is customary, and did so, affirming that he owned Lot 9, and the east 3 feet of Lot 10, Block 15, Ogden's Addition, with buildings thereon—Nos. 129 and No. 131 Hubbard street—worth $8,500; also, the north half of Lot 4 in Block 17, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east fraction of southeast quarter Section 21, 39, 14, with three buildings thereon,—worth in all $9,000; that neither house was occupied as a homestead, and all were clear of incumbrance; that he was worth above all debts $15,000, having in addition $4,000 worth of personal property.

Judge Williams examined the affidavit, and asked the State's Attorney if he knew anything about Blakeman's responsibility. Mr. Reed said he did not. A. B. Jenks, a lawyer, who was present, informed the Court that he had known Blakeman for eight years; that he had been his client, and knew him to be a man of means and character.

This was considered sufficient by the Court, and a release was made out. As soon as Barron was liberated, he jumped into a buggy standing near the jail, and was driven off. It is believed that the vehicle conveyed him out of the city.

The allegations in yesterday's morning papers that Barron was released upon "straw bail" were read by Judge Williams, and he was perplexed. Shortly after taking his seat on the bench, Trude and Jenks came into court, and assured him that the bail was good. Trude *knew* Blakeman owned the West Side property, and was equally confident about the South Side real estate, because he (Trude) *had transferred it to him himself.*

This statement was apparently satisfactory to the Court, and no order was made, His Honor remarking that he would take the matter under advisement.

The fact that Trude transferred some real estate to Blakeman, *per se*, is unimportant, but the time when the transfer was made, although the circumstances attending it are unknown, may give the public an idea how criminals escape from the clutches of justice. It will be remembered that Barron was arrested on Feb. 6, and that Trude was engaged to defend him at the preliminary hearing before Justice Scully about ten days subsequently. On March 6, a warranty deed was left at the Recorder's office by some one to be recorded. This document conveyed to Richard Blakeman the north ½ of Lot 4, Block 17, southeast ¼ 21, 39, 14, and was signed by Alfred S. Trude and Algenia D. Trude, his wife. The consideration was $8,900, and the date Feb. 3, 1873. The transaction may have been *bona fide*, but the fact of the grantee coming forward and becoming responsible for Barron's appearance stamps it as peculiar. It is well known that Barron had plenty of money at his command, and, had the bail been $5,000 or $6,000, he would have deposited the cash or security.

Mr. Trude asserted yesterday that his client has not left the city, and did not intend to do so. It is, however, believed that the hotel thief will not be present when his case is called for trial.

Barron is one of the shrewdest rascals in the country. He does not "work" himself, but "puts up the jobs," and disposes of the stolen property. He can well afford to pay $15,000 or $20,000 to avoid serving ten or fifteen years in the Penitentiary. Although he has managed a "mob" of hotel thieves for ten years, he was never arrested until he came to Chicago the last time.

The present practice relative to the taking of bail is a farce from beginning to end. A man is required to schedule his property, and to swear that he owns it, but that many persons can be found to do this when they do not possess a foot of land has been proven over and over again. Only the other day a fellow who gave the name of William Hamilton (his right cognomen is Rainsforth) offered himself as bail for George Kruse, who was charged with assault, making oath that he owned the lots and dwellings numbered 351 and 353 Calumet avenue, and was worth $10,000. A detective who was in the Criminal Court recognized him as a reputed thief, although he said nothing until after Kruse was released. The Grand Jury failed to find a bill against Kruse, but Hamilton is no less culpable. He has been arrested, and is now in the Armory awaiting trial for perjury.

If the Judges or Justices would require bailors to produce the abstracts of the property they claim to own, very few criminals would escape upon "straw bail."

# PERSONAL.

Hon. Chas. G. Williams, of Janesville, is at the Gardner House.

Mr. F. O. Affeld, manager of the Hamburg Fire Insurance Company for Chicago and vicinity, has been promoted to the position of General Agent for the United States, and local agent for New York.

The friends of the late Mr. Harry Griffiths wish it to be stated that, while admitting he was the victim of many weaknesses, he was not the author of any of the scandalous papers published in the Sunday edition of a Chicago paper, entitled, "Walks Among the Churches."

A little boy named George Sweiker, 7 years of age, and unacquainted with the city, was sent to THE TRIBUNE office with an advertisement yesterday afternoon, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His mother, who lives at No. 458 Wabash avenue, will be very thankful to any one who will restore him.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: David Gillespie and wife, Edwardsville; L. Walker and family, Nebraska; L. L. Burden, Providence, R. I.; Joseph G. Rowland, Philadelphia; C. A. Butler, Milwaukee; John J. Maher, Cincinnati; H. J. Eddy, Jr., New York; Thomas Palmer, Mayville, Wis.; C. F. Hough, Corning, N. Y.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: A. Hull, Escanaba; Philip Greenwood, Syracuse; George N. Black, Springfield; P. A. Pinto, Green Bay; Louis F. Meyer, Philadelphia; B. F. Collins, B. & M. R. R.; P. D. Sanford, Washington; J. J. Briggs, New York; F. McNamara, St. Paul; A. M. F. Watson, Brooklyn; J. Augustine, Abilene, Kan.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: E. G. Wells, New York; C. E. Perkins, Burlington; Phineas Stevens and wife, Lacon; T. C. Brown, Canton; W. C. Kimball, S. M. Miller, New York; H. K. Gregory, O. W. Redford, J. P. Duncan, Danville; W. McLain and wife, New York; W. J. Ladd, Burlington; J. S. Smith, Bellair; Hon. John Wentworth, Summit.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press concerning certain persons representing themselves as agents for the "Jennie Hight Dramatic Troupe." The fact is that Jennie Hight has been sick at her home in Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past six months. She and her friends will be grateful enough for some warranted cure for the rheumatism.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: John H. Shaffer and wife, Kankakee; Thos. H. B. Davis, New York; George W. Chandler, Michigan; J. C. Spear, Cincinnati; Lloyd C. Reid, Erie; Max Warkhism, San Francisco; T. G. McKell and wife, Chillicothe, O.; H. W. Prince, Boston; J. J. Poppleton, Omaha; H. H. Albright, Green Bay.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: Frank Austen, Lake Superior; J. H. Springer, St. Louis; F. B. Clark, St. Paul; H. Norton, Pittsburgh; J. O. Mason, Cleveland; John J. Flournoy, Clinton; C. G. Dennison, Buffalo; D. S. Gray, Columbus; H. W. Lee, Boston; C. H. Northrop, Hartford; J. H. Brinkley, Baltimore; H. W. Robey, *News*, Milwaukee.

Aubern Herbert, the English Republican, scandalizes Parliament by wearing in the House a light green coat of extraordinary cut.

William Crutchfield, M. C., has sold his farm in Hamilton County, Tenn., for $100,000, to the new iron company headed by John Stambaugh, of Youngstown, Ohio.

James C. Clarke, of Frederick County, Md., has accepted the position of Vice-President and General Manager of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, with a salary of $12,500 per annum.

Prof. Huxley has been involved in a petty lawsuit with a neighbor, who objects to the consequences of certain alterations which he is making in his house and grounds at St. John's Wood, London.

Dr. Greer, a rich man who died at Rainsford Island, Mass., lately, left the shortest will on record, viz.: "Be it understood, I leave $500 to Thomas Restieaux; Edward B. W. Restieaux, $300; residue to my nephews and nieces, children of John." This document was duly attested and probated.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived in Paris recently on his way to Nice. He had been ordered by the Emperor not to stop in Paris, but the train being two hours late, he was unable to proceed. In order to obey his father, he shut himself up in his apartment at the Grand Hotel, and only left it when it was time to start.

Donn Piatt says of Poland: "He is a fair specimen of what we call the old school, being addicted to ruffle shirts, swallow-tails and brass buttons. A long watch-chain and seal dangle from his pantaloons fob, and he would have had the old-fashioned flap, but the one remaining tailor willing to cling to this remnant of the past, died and left Poland without a flap. He mourned the loss of flap and tailor. He has a calm, philosophical phiz framed in by white hair, and holds his own in the great wave of public excitement through his intense respectability. Given the broadcloth swallow-tail and ruffled shirt, and Poland would stand unmoved before the transmogrification of an angel, prepared to express his views—move the previous question, or vote yea or nay, as the occasion might require."

# REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, March 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises Nos. 1111 and 1113 Prairie av, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $24,500.

South Water st, 48 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 48 ft, running to end of lot, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $34,000.

Buddan st, south of and near Thirty-first st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $700.

N ½ of Lot 8, in Block 2, of Block 18, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $800.

Bonney st, s w corner of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Nov. 9, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

West Twentieth st, 275 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 3; consideration, $700.

West Twentieth st, 200 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $700.

Dania av, 48 ft s of Thompson st, ef, 25x126 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $450.

Smart st, bet Hubbard and Kinzie sts, w f, Lot 39, with improvements, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 3 to 5, in Love's n ½ of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, of Rockwell's Addition, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $2,600.

South 102 ft of Lots 35 to 40, in Block 12, etc., in Lee's s w ¼ of Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 4, of Millard & Decker's e ½ s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Mohawk st, s e corner of Sophia st, w f, 48x123 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $3,120.

Springfield av, bet Indiana and Kinzie sts, w f, Lot 29, dated March 1; consideration, $500.

Undivided ½ of Lots 1 and 2, in same block as the above, dated March 1; consideration, $600.

Sub-lot 37, of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 8, in Rockwell's Addition, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $3,500.

Hurlbut st, s w corner of Blackhawk st, e f, Lot 52, dated March 6; consideration, $2,255.

Wood st, north of and near Kinzie st, e f, Lot 34, with buildings, dated March 7; consideration, $3,200.

Leavitt st, 371 ft north of North av, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 6; consideration, $650.

West Indiana st, between Noble and Ada sts, n f, 37½x150 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $3,100.

West Twelfth st, s w corner Brown st, n f, Lot 1, dated March 5; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 16 and 17, in same block, also Lot 10 of Lots 20 to 24, in Block 42, School Section Addition, dated March 7; consideration, $3,753.

Lots 4 to 9, and 39 to 42, &c., of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 9, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $18,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Part of Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 8 and 9, of Forrestville, dated Nov. 16, 1872; consideration, $7,500.

Lots 43 and 44, in Block 15, in Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 36, 39, 13, dated March 6; consideration, $800.

Lots 7 to 9, in Block 16, of same, dated March 7; consideration, $1,050.

Five acres in n e cor of s ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $5,464.

Lots 39 and 40, in Block 1 of Phare's Lots 4 to 7, in Kerfoot's Subdivision in e ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $600.

N ½ of Lot 15 in Block 3, n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Dec. 3, 1872; consideration, $800.

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CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, March 27, 3 P. M.

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Reserved Seats, $2 and $3 according to location, will be for sale next Monday morning, at Star Course Depots. Programmes of the Concerts can be obtained to-day.

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MONDAY, March 10, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
TUESDAY, March 11, Union Park Congreg'l Church.
Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 15 cts. For sale

TO-DAY.

PROF. SWING'S Lecture, written especially for the Star Course, upon "THE NOVEL," Thursday, March 13, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

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CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON AS LADY MACBETH.

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Another Bill of Novelties. MACKIN and WILSON in their wonderful Songs and Dances. THE ABYSSINIAN DWARF TOMMY. VOCAL QUARTETTE. Sketches from Nature.

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This evening, first time in Chicago,

THE ROBBERS OF THE PYRENEES.

Pronounced by the press and public the most thrilling and exciting situations ever witnessed on the dramatic stage. Monday next, the popular young American actor, Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

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Monday evening, March 3, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the celebrated comedian and Chicago favorite,

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In his inimitable impersonation of WOOL in his great specialty drama of the

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The Parlor Home of Comedy.

Monday, March 3, during the week, and at the Matinees, reappearance of the Popular Comedian JOHN DILLON, in the amusing comedietta, THE SILENT PROTECTOR. Second and last week of the Great London Success,

FALSE SHAME.

"The scenery has never been equaled in Chicago."—*Tribune.*

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March 10, Bartley Campbell's "PERIL; OR, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH," introducing the charming Miss Phillis Glover, the piquant Sidney Cowell, and Mr. J. W. Norris.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News—New York Matters—The Louisiana Troubles—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SECOND PAGE—Wisconsin Letter—The Coming Exposition—Our National Shame: A Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Clark G. Howland, of Kalamazoo, Mich.—National Legislature: Acts Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-second Congress—News Paragraphs.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—The Saloon-Keepers in Council—Evanston Matters—Washburn vs. the Gambling Fraternity—Jack Allen at Liberty—The Escape of Barron, the Tremont House Robber—Personal Items—Real Estate Transactions—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Federal Control of State Elections; The Railroad Question; The Spanish Crisis; English Scandal in High Life—Notes and Opinion—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—The Bridgeport Tragedy—Notes from the State Capital—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—An English Veteran; One of Lord Nelson's Heroes in Chicago—Railroad News—Wall Street's Secrets—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Our Iron Interests—New Publications.

## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. Matinee, "Much Ado About Nothing." Evening, "Mabeth."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Matinee, "Rosina Meadows." Evening, "Robbers of the Pyrenees."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Hidden Hand." Afternoon and evening.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE FOR THE COMFORT, convenience, and pleasure of its guests is supplied with a lavish hand by the proprietors of the American House, Boston. The Messrs. Rice are untiring in their efforts to please.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE—WILBOR'S COMPOUND of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

HOW CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—IT IS now generally admitted that the only medicines that will cure Consumption are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

The Mandrake Pills clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that is stopping up the stomach and bowels, and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other thing that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions. The Seaweed Tonic gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite, and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the diseased matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration; heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those using them.

I find the great error with most people is, that they do not take proper care of themselves, and, by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the winter or early spring. They must not take cold, and, in my extended experience, I have found it best for consumptive people during the cold and damp weather to remain in a well ventilated room, and, with a thermometer, regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65 to 75 degrees, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature seems to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is therefore the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vital powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising with calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, what does and what does not agree with them.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach, and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives, who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taken proper care of themselves, and used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

# The Chicago Tribune.

**Saturday Morning, March 8, 1873.**

The bill making the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Auditor *ex-officio* members of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, has been ordered to be printed.

The Kansas Legislature is divided on the question of Senator Pomeroy's guilt. The House accept the minority report of the Investigating Committee, which declares the charges of bribery not proven; the Senate adopt the majority report, finding him guilty.

The Senate, yesterday, refused to postpone the consideration of Senator Spencer's case, or to refer his credentials to a select committee, but, without division, voted to admit him to his seat. The credentials of Senator McMillan, who had the misfortune to be elected by the people's Legislature of Louisiana, were laid on the table.

Tennessee has at last adopted the common school system, which has been so considerable an element in Northern civilization, and which the South has, up to this time, neglected. The new School law establishes an ample organization, with superintendents, directors, teachers, and generous funds for its support.

A suit for $557,000 damages has been brought against the United States by the Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company. The ground of their complaint is the action of Congress requiring a change in the construction of the bridge after the Government had approved the plans. Such a suit against the Government itself is without precedent, and finds warrant only in recent legislation by Congress.

An accomplice and paramour of Warren, the principal in the Bank of England forgeries, has been arrested by the London police. A large amount of money was found in her room, which she disowned as Kelley disowned the Credit Mobilier stock, and doubtless for the same reason. The clerk of the swindlers is also in custody, but neither has as yet made known any important facts.

The affair at Bridgeport on Wednesday night was a shocking exhibition of lawlessness. It exhibits the prevalence of the ruffian sentiment that a police officer is a social enemy, who is to be killed whenever occasion offers. In this last affair, two of the ruffians were killed, while trying to do as much for the officer. Their cases are disposed of, and will trouble no courts or juries. Had the case of Rafferty been prosecuted with even ordinary diligence and care, and he had been punished, it is probable these two men would not have been killed, nor Officer Koch so brutally beaten and mangled.

In order to enable Chicago to throw aside her present charter and simplify her Municipal Government by an organization under the General Incorporation act, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature amending that act. The Mayor is to be allowed to remove city officers; the City Government is to have jurisdiction of all neighboring waters, full police power over railroads within the corporate limits, and power to assess and tax property for municipal purposes. The authorities are to submit the question of organizing under the general law to the voters at the next general election, or upon petition of one-eighth of their number a special election may be ordered.

The Democrats and Liberals of Cincinnati held their conventions separate, but, as was expected, made but one ticket. No disagreement arose except upon the nomination of Mayor, which was awarded to the Democrats. They were afterward asked by the Liberals to reconsider their choice, as the popularity of their candidate was doubted. The Democratic Convention had adjourned finally before the Liberals proffered this request, but has been reconvened for to-day, when it will take such action "as may be necessary." The Liberal Republicans reassemble in a fortnight. Before that time the Republicans make their nominations, which, it is intimated by the *Commercial*, will be so offensive that the Liberals will find the situation in their hands.

It is now announced that there will be no more free passes issued over the Union Pacific Railroad. This may be regarded as a direct result of the Credit Mobilier developments. It would be pleasant to believe that the determination had been reached as a part of a general programme to make the road earn every dollar it could for the benefit of the Government, which has already suffered so severely on its account. It is more likely to be in revenge for the base ingratitude of Senators, Representatives, legislators, and officials of all kinds, who have received so many favors from the corporation only to show base ingratitude by denying that they ever had anything to do with it, or knew anything about it. But, whatever the moving cause may be, the change is a good one.

The letter of Gen. Emory to Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, is a remarkable production, and shows that the accomplished and experienced soldier is dealing with matters entirely beyond the legitimate line of law and duty. Gov. McEnery wrote to him, inquiring whether the arrest of the Speaker and members of the Legislature was authorized by him as Commanding General of the United States troops, and to this Gen. Emory responds, that the arrest was made without his knowledge; that, if it was made by the authority of the Kellogg State Government, his orders were to uphold it; but if it were not the act of the Kellogg State Government, then he had nothing to do with it. We can understand the embarrassment of the officer, who under orders to aid and assist the Kellogg Government in whatever it may choose to do, and yet has no control over that Government, must wait until he finds out whether an infamous outrage has been ordered by the Government before he can say whether he will sustain it or not.

Mr. Brooks makes the most extraordinary of all the contributions to Credit Mobilier literature. He issues an address to his constituents, in which he states that the investigation was an attempt to take advantage of his physical prostration. The Committee was organized expressly to find him guilty of owning the 150 shares of stock held by his son-in-law, and was made up of such material as Banks, "a Chevalier d'Industrie;" Merrick, "sore and sour," "hating the whole human race" because he failed in an election to Congress; Niblack, "a very, very small man;" Poland, "a sly, sleek, and crafty Chairman." Mr. Brooks protests rightly enough that he alone ought not to be made a sacrifice, but has the exceeding bad taste to plead that his fellows are more involved than himself. He attacks the report of the Committee on its facts and its finding; denies that he or his son-in-law committed perjury, and announces that he will appeal in person to his constituents if God restores his health.

Viscount Ossington, John Evelyn Denison who was widely mentioned by the press last year on the occasion of his retiring from the Speakership of the House of Commons, which he had held for fifteen years, died, Wednesday, at the age of 73. Mr. Denison was graduated at Oxford in his 23d year, and at once entered Parliament. Under Mr. Canning's administration, he became Lord of the Admiralty. During the Catholic Emancipation agitation, which raged fiercely at that time, he favored liberal concessions to the Catholics. When Canning's Ministry was overthrown, he left official life, and pursued an independent political career, although his services were sought by several administrations. During this time he sat continually in Parliament, and when Mr. Shaw Lefevre resigned the Speakership, in 1857, was elected unanimously to succeed him. He was re-elected to the same position thrice, each time unanimously. When he retired last year, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Ossington.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and generally higher. Mess pork was in fair demand, and a shade firmer, at $14.32½@14.35 cash, and $14.47½@14.50 seller April. Lard was active and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.95@8.00 cash, and $8.05@8.10 seller April. Meats were active, and ⅛c per lb higher, at 5@5⅛c for shoulders; 7½@7⅝c for short ribs; and 7⅝@7¾c for short clear. Dressed hogs were dull, and 15@20c per 100 lbs lower, at $5.55@5.60 for shipping lots. Highwines were quiet and steady at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and more active. Wheat was active, but weak, declining 1c, and closing at $1.22 cash, and $1.23⅜ seller April. Corn was active and ½c higher, closing at 32⅛@32⅜c for seller the month, and 32⅞@33c seller April. Oats were in fair demand and ⅛@¼c higher, at 26½c seller the month, and 26⅝c seller April. Rye was quiet and ½c higher, at 65½@66c. Barley was more active and 1c higher, at 74½@75c for No. 2 cash, and 73½@74c seller April. Live hogs were dull and weak at $4.25@4.75 for poor to good grades. The cattle market was weak, and are ⅛c lower. Sheep sold to a fair extent at $3.25@5.50 for poor to choice grades.

And now we have it officially reported by the Peace Commissioners that the Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions, and that the Commission is a failure, as might have been expected at the outset. Meanwhile, the Modocs remain in their lava-bed inviting an attack. A handful of savages, some sixty-nine warriors in number, have thus for months defied the United States Government to move them to their reservation, or to punish them for their plunderings and murders. The record of the Modoc war is a mortifying and humiliating concession of weakness or something worse. First, the military force which was sent to remove the Modocs was fairly and squarely whipped by them, although it largely exceeded them in numbers. Having been whipped, without ever seeing the Modocs, the military was withdrawn and the Peace Commissioners were set at work, to politely request the Modocs to do what the soldiers had been ordered to do at any cost. After weeks of shilly-shallying, which has cost the Government enormously, the Modocs courteously allow the Peace Commissioners to get off with their scalps, and send word that they prefer to fight rather than leave their lava-bed. And now the military have to do what they should have done at first—take the Modocs to the Klamath Reservation. Whether they get them there dead or alive is of little consequence, so that the orders of the Government are obeyed.

Judge Kelley, one of the victims of Oakes Ames in the recent Credit Mobilier scandal, has gone home to Pennsylvania with a lighter pocket, but a clearer conscience—the ten shares of stock which Oakes Ames insists belongs to the Judge, and the check for $329, which is the dividend Ames paid him, having been turned over to the United States Treasurer, to be credited to the conscience fund. There are two interesting points connected with the transaction. In the first place, Kelley has done the handsome thing. He has made restitution, as far as lies in his power, by getting the unclean stuff out of his hands, and giving it to the United States Treasury, from which it was originally filched, through the Credit Mobilier conspiracy. If all the others who dabbled in the plunder, and sought to get out of it by the most extraordinary twisting and squirming ever known, had confessed their delinquencies, and shown their sincerity by ridding themselves of the last cent of Credit Mobilier lucre, they could have gone home like Kelley and defended themselves, or at least slept peacefully of nights, without any fear of being haunted by Credit Mobilier spectres. In the second place, Judge Poland, at the desire of Judge Kelley, requests Mr. Spinner to call upon Oakes Ames for the balance of the accrued dividends on the stock, amounting to some $4,000 or $5,000. This completes Judge Kelley's good intentions, and shows the thoroughness and earnestness of his repentance. His excellent conduct should be imitated by all Congressmen who have had a hand in Credit Mobilier. Let them all call upon Oakes Ames to make restitution of their accrued dividends and then pass them over to Mr. Spinner. There was not a line of proof in the testimony showing that Oakes Ames paid the accrued dividends, except to Patterson and Bingham. If he did not pay them, the inference is inevitable that they found their way into the capacious pockets of the Shovel-Maker.

The indications are all favorable to the commutation of the sentence of Foster, the "car-hook murderer" of New York. It would be impossible to explain what has prompted so many persons of influence to interest themselves in his behalf. It is one of many other common but always mysterious cases where moralists, religionists, and society people take sides with depraved human nature when they would refuse to extend a helping hand to unfortunate honesty, or an encouraging word to those who are "more sinned against than sinning." Certain it is, however, that a formidable combination of religious, social, and political influence has been brought to bear upon Gov. Dix, which first induced him to grant a temporary reprieve, and which promises to induce him to change the punishment from death to imprisonment. It was with the bold and brutal murder which Foster committed that the reign of terror began in New York, during which scores of men and women have been killed, and the Tombs has been overcrowded with the murderers who failed to escape. Foster, though the son of a wealthy man and of reputable connections, was a typical New York rough, employing his time in drinking whisky, insulting women, and defying all the laws of decency and the Commonweath. It was hoped that, as his crime inaugurated the murderous era, his punishment would inaugurate a new era, in which the law should assert its strength to protect the lives of the community. Upon the hanging of Foster has depended, and still depends, the hanging of the murderers who have imitated his example. To commute Foster's sentence to imprisonment for life, simply means that the same influences which could secure this result will secure his release from the Penitentiary after a year or so. It means more than this, for Foster's escape would act as a successful encouragement for juries to ignore the law of capital punishment, and for roughs and murderers to allow their passions to run riot in New York City.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

The President, in his inaugural address, speaking from a complete knowledge of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, said:

> The States lately at war with the General Government are now, happily, rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

At the time this was uttered by the President Gen. Emory was in the military occupation of the State of Louisiana, under orders to compel the people to submit to a State Government erected by force and fraud, and to prohibit and restrain the lawfully-elected Government from exercising any authority or power. The President considers the military occupation of a State, the forcible overthrow of the Government, and the forcible erection of another, as an occurrence of such an ordinary character that it may as likely occur in Indiana or Ohio as in Louisiana, and, should the exigencies of a party faction require it, he will repeat in any State the extraordinary proceedings he has adopted in Louisiana.

This declaration of the President is, perhaps, but an evidence of the progress the country has made toward consolidation. The President of the United States has made himself final judge of who ought to be Governor and who ought to be the Legislature of a State. When the returning officers shall declare a person elected Governor who is distasteful to the relatives and personal friends of the President, the latter, in his inaugural, declares that he will interpose the military, take armed possession of the State, restrain the lawful authority, and install the man he thinks ought to have been elected. When the witnesses in the Louisiana case were before the Senate Committee, Mr. Morton asked the Chairman of the Board who had declared the Kellogg Government elected what returns they had before them upon which to declare the result, and the following is the statement:

> *Witness*—We took all the evidence we had before us, and our knowledge of the parishes and their political complexion, and we then decided.
>
> *Mr. Carpenter*—You estimated it, then, upon the basis of what you thought the vote *ought to have been?*
>
> *Witness*—Yes, sir. That was just the fact.

Judge Durell decided that this man Lynch and two others should alone declare the result of the election; and they, without a return of the vote from a single parish in the State, estimated what they considered was necessary to elect Kellogg and a Legislature, and declared the result. This Government thus erected, which has been pronounced by the Senate Committee the grossest fraud ever perpetrated in the history of the country, has been installed by the military force of the United States, and the President of the United States avows his purpose to do the same thing in any other State to accomplish the same results.

## THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Leader* thinks the proper remedy for the railroad troubles is an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving to Congress the power to regulate the rates to be charged by railroads for the transportation of freight and passengers in all parts of the United States. Assuming, for argument's sake, that the railroads have hitherto escaped legal regulation and control because of their ability to corrupt a controlling majority in the Legislatures of the thirty-seven States, the transfer of all legislative power over them to Congress would reduce the number of persons to be corrupted to one thirty-seventh of the present number. The experience of the country in the matter of Congressional legislation for railroads is not encouraging. Congress has tried its hand in the railroad business. It has loaned National bonds to the amount of $65,000,000, and is now paying interest on its own loan at the rate of nearly $4,000,000 a year, and this is to continue thirty years. For all this money, principal and interest, amounting to over $150,000,000, it will have at the end of thirty years railroads that cost less than $70,000,000, and covered with prior mortgages to perhaps $100,000,000. Notwithstanding all this outlay, Congress has voted away to the companies the power to fix their own rates for the transportation of passengers and freights, and respecting them is as helpless as any State Legislature. All this was accomplished by corruption in the two Houses of Congress, and the two Houses of Congress have just refused to expel the ringleaders in the bribery, or to censure the men who accepted the bribes. If, instead of one branch of the railroad system of the country, the entire railroads of the United States should be united in the purchase of a controlling majority of Congress, it is possible that the country would fare worse than at present. Taken as a whole, popular rights and liberties are infinitely safer in the hands of State Legislatures than in those of Congress. The transfer of State control over railroads from the Legislature to Congress would end in the enslavement of the country. The power of monopolies at Washington is written in the pages of the tariff-legislation.

## THE SPANISH CRISIS.

The latest news from Spain makes it apparent that it would have been wiser for Congress to have delayed its Spanish congratulations until such time as it would hade been made certain what Congress was congratulating. Under present circumstances, congratulations to any one of the three pretenders to the Crown would have been more *apropos* than congratulations to the Republic. In fact, the person who deserves the most ardent congratulations is Amadeus himself, both for his good fortune in getting out of Spain, and the handsome and dignified manner in which he has done it. There are some who will contend that he has declined to take the part of a hero by struggling to the bitter end to perpetuate his dynasty, and only yielding when that result was demonstrated to be impossible. There are others who will argue that, by his abdication, made not only for himself but his family and descendants, he has deliberately allowed his name to drop out of history, and that in the retirement of his Italian home the world will soon forget him. His own words, however, in his abdication message to the Cortes, furnish a sufficient cause for his sudden action, and, at the same time, set the true condition of Spain before the world in the strongest possible light. The late King says:

> For two long years I have worn the crown of Spain, and Spain still lives in a perpetual struggle. I see more distant every day the era of peace and prosperity I so ardently desire. If the enemies of her well-being were strangers and foreigners, then, at the head of her valiant and suffering soldiers, I would be the first to combat them. All those, however, who, by their sword, and pen, and speech, aggravate and perpetuate the evils of the nation, are Spaniards. All invoke the dear name of the country. All profess to fight and to agitate for her good, and, between the din of the combat, the confused, noisy, and contradictory clamor of political parties, amid so many and such conflicting manifestations of public opinion, it is impossible for me to discover the truth, and even more impossible to find the remedy for such ills. I have anxiously sought it within the law, and have not found it. Outside of the law he should not seek it who has sworn to observe the law.

The sudden abdication of Amadeus compelled the Cortes, which did not wish to recognize either of the pretenders, to precipitate a Republic upon the country, without having ascertained the wishes of the country, without any actual knowledge of the feelings of the army, and in the face of its own vote three years ago, by which it gave expression to its desire for a monarchical form of government. Republics are not made in this way, and Spain found itself at the mercy of the factions which could openly manifest their intentions, because there was no depositary of supreme power to check them. There is no disguising the fact that the factions have made much more rapid headway than the Republic, and that, of the three pretenders, Don Carlos stands the best chance of reaching the throne. One thing is certain. Spain will not again call a foreign Prince to take her crown. Another thing is equally certain. The Republic itself is in the throes of dissolution. It cannot remain in its present condition any considerable length of time, and the representatives of all the European powers in Paris have notified Senor Castelar, the Republican Minister of Foreign Affairs, that their Governments will cease to hold diplomatic relations with it in the event of a proclamation of a Federal Republic. Meanwhile, Don Carlos is making rapid strides in his progress through Spain. France has recognized the belligerent rights of the Carlists, for France would rather have a constitutional monarch for her neighbor than a Republic made up of such incongruous elements as are to be found in Spain. The Carlist movement shows such good grounds for success that the leaders are about to negotiate a loan. At present, the prospect seems good that a Carlist Government will be formed in Northern Spain at least, in which case the Republic is hopelessly divided, and the securing of the Government by Don Carlos a matter of time only. The wealth, the aristocracy, the priests, and, undoubtedly, a strong portion of the army, are in sympathy with Don Carlos, and would cordially welcome him in Madrid, and hail his accession to the Spanish throne with delight, from which his branch of the family were debarred by an arbitrary change of law. The abdication of Amadeus may yet prove a terrible but just retribution to Spain. At all events, Congress has been hasty and short-sighted in recognizing an extempore Republic, which does not yet exist by virtue of law-making or war-making power, or even by the will of the people, and for which, or any other form of government involving responsible self-rule, the Spaniards are seemingly no more qualified than the Hottentots or Modocs.

## ENGLISH SCANDALS IN HIGH LIFE.

The rumored separation of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise may be regarded as a sort of culmination of a series of scandals which high life in England has furnished during the past two or three years. It is not improbable that the example of the Prince of Wales had much to do with the loose habits and immoral practices which have brought several of the aristocratic families before the public in disreputable connections. The Prince of Wales, some years ago, was the leader of a select band of young *roues*, whose noble extraction did not save them from very ignoble pursuits. They hovered about the green-rooms of the minor theatres, and took the obscene exhibitions known as "British Burlesque" under their special protection. It was a common occurrence for young noblemen to be arraigned before the Justices for drunken rows, in which they generally had their aristocratic heads punched in the effort to punch plebeian craniums. The most astounding exhibit was made when Lord Mordaunt brought a suit for divorce, based upon his wife's statement implicating the Prince of Wales and various young bloods of London town. Lady Mordaunt's excuse was a striking comment upon the morals of the day, for she justified her conduct by claiming that she only imitated high-toned society in general. She made this revelation in slang terms well suited to the region of Tattersall's and the Strand. Lady Mordaunt's relatives came to the rescue by maintaining that she was insane, and the suit was postponed while the lady was placed under treatment. The scandal-mongers were disappointed for the time being, though the husband insists that the suit shall still be tried, sooner or later. In the meantime, various scandals of a less pronounced character have maintained the interest of the high-toned English aristocracy, and at this time there are several cases pending which threaten the overthrow of many families. A few weeks since, the English public had a sensation after its own heart in the announcement that Lord Wentworth, the only lineal descendant of Lord Byron, and the heir to two Peerages, had brought an action for divorce against the young and beautiful wife whom he had introduced into his select circle only a couple of years ago. Lady Wentworth is the daughter of a clergyman, but she speedily overcame the prejudices against her low birth by her great personal beauty and the fascination of her varied accomplishments. Her innocence does not seem to have commanded any respect from the new society into which she had been conducted, though it would have had a recognized value in the lowlier walks of life which she had abandoned.

It is not probable that the reported separation of the Marquis of Lorne and his wife has for its cause anything similar to the social troubles that have been mentioned, for the female portion of Victoria's family has always been as chaste as the male portion has been prone to dissipation. Nevertheless, the scandal remains. Rumors have heretofore been proved to be so idle and absurd, that there is never any good reason to give credence until they take a substantial and authoritative shape. The public, however, always act upon the presumption that where there is smoke there must be some fire; and, in the present instance, it will require something positive to remove the suspicion that the rumor has created. The marriage of the Princess Louise, the sixth child of Queen Victoria, occurred March 23, 1871, and attracted an unusual amount of comment and interest because it was one of the very few departures from the rule of reigning families that royalty must intermarry with royalty. There were urgent protests against the match among some of the legitimate royalists, but the people of England regarded the union as an evidence of growth of democracy, and celebrated it accordingly. The Marquis of Lorne was a handsome fellow of Scotch blood,—robust, hearty, and gallant; the Princess Louise was a young woman of the strict notions which Victoria has instilled into the minds of her daughters. It was generally believed to be a love match, and the youthful hearts of Great Britain beat with pride at a precedent which relieved the future Princesses of England from the ungrateful necessity of marrying blasted, bewhiskered foreigners. It was little dreamed two years ago, when the Marquis of Lorne, in his Scotch plaid and pride, and the Princess, in her trailing veil and modesty, stood before the altar, that even the breath of scandal could reach the young couple so auspiciously united. The report which tells of the separation gives incompatibility of temper as the cause. It is a term of very general meaning. In the absence of any more specific reason, it may not be out of place to allude to a singular if not significant circumstance. The Victoria family has been wonderfully prolific. The Queen herself had borne nine children when her husband died. Victoria Adelaide, the Princess Royal, who married the Crown-Prince of Prussia, has already had eight children. The Prince of Wales, who married the beautiful Alexandra, of Denmark, in 1863, is the father of seven children by his wife. The Princess Alice, who married Prince William, of Hesse, in 1862, has had five children. Princess Helena Augusta, who was united to the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein in 1866, has already presented her liege lord with four children. Here are five marriages in the family which have had an offspring of thirty-three, while the parents are still young; and in each case a child has been born within a year of married life. It is therefore noticeable that the union of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, which occurred two years ago, should have failed to produce an heir. Whether or not this circumstance has anything to do with the reported incompatibility, and the departure of the Marquis to foreign lands, and the rumored retirement of the Princess to a religious retreat, must naturally be a matter of mere conjecture.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

The local elections in the State of New York, this spring, show Opposition gains. Utica, the home of Conkling, has elected a Democratic Mayor by 1,093 majority, in a poll 1,000 votes short of last November's, when Grant had 227 majority. The Utica *Herald* (Congressman Roberts' paper) complains that the Republicans had difficulty in finding a candidate, "not less than fifty" having rejected all overtures; to which the *Observer* adds this information:

> The fifty leaders would not have declined a nomination last year, nor the year before. The decline it now because their organization is dropping to pieces. The answer of one may be given as the answer of all: "I can't do it. I'm not a Republican. This Credit Mobilier business has opened my eyes. I don't know what party I belong to." Hundreds of other citizens occupy the same position.

—The Republicans are more fortunate in Elmira, N. Y., and elected their man. We quote from the Utica *Observer*:

> His name is Luther Caldwell. He was formerly Clerk of the Assembly. While holding that highly lucrative position he agreed with the railroad lobbyists to corrupt the Republican members if a generous sum was placed in his hands for that purpose. He thus secured an immense amount of money and fled the State. He abided for a while in Florida and contemptuously disregarded all summons from investigating committees. Finally he returned to Elmira, and now he receives his reward at the hands of his admirers. Let all uncompromising Administration men rejoice over Luther Caldwell's triumph.

—The Democratic majority in Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday, was 1,462, against 1,778 for Grant, last November. Susan B. Anthony and two associate women voted the Republican ticket.

—Mr. Cragin told Senators, on Monday, that the increased salaries bill would be the last straw to break the backs of New Hampshire Republicans. He was laughed at by Cameron *et al.* Next Tuesday night, Mr. Cragin will know whether he told the truth.

—The South Bend *Register* (founded by Schuyler Colfax) roughly handles poor old Boss Tweed, to illustrate, by him, the impotency of law, the worthlessness of juries, and the degeneracy of the times. The illustration might have been taken from nearer home, but it will do. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* also uses Tweed to adorn a paragraph, thus:

> Gen. Grant points to his election as a full answer to the charges which have been made against him. Upon the same principle Mr. Tweed has also been vindicated. In the midst of his troubles he was re-elected to the New York State Senate by his constituents, and that body, nearly all of whom are Republicans, have voted that he is worthy to sit in their midst. Thus Mr. Tweed, equally with Mr. Grant, has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been indorsed.

—Grant sat in the same chair which Gen. Washington filled. "Look on this picture and then on that," said Hamlet of the counterfeit presentments of two Kings.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Now that Grant's salary has been doubled, we presume he will be able to pay off the national debt with greater rapidity than at any former period of our history.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The New York *Times* says:

> It is a comfort to know, however, that in the list of those who voted money into their own pockets, there are no names that the country has hitherto highly respected except that of Mr. Bingham. Perhaps that gentleman felt that, after his defense of speculation in the Credit Mobilier fraud, he could not seriously add to his reputation for insensibility to the proprieties of his position.

Has not the country "hitherto highly respected" Horace Maynard, Aaron A. Sargent, Leonard Myers, James A. Garfield, and Oliver J. Dickey? There, too, is Ben Butler. How about him?

—Congressmen who talk about the mob urging on the press will find that the mob is the people of the United States.—*Hartford Courant.*

—The reputation of the Republican party for economy has been very tenderly nursed as a virtuous and respectable thing, but a complication of diseases in the forms of "rings," subsidies, land grants, increase of Congressional salaries, Board of Public Works' enterprises have been too much for its delicate constitution. It is only kept alive by this pitiful parsimony of cheapening the labor of women. Let it go, brethren. It is past praying for.—*Grace Greenwood's letter in the New York Times.*

—The Democratic party filled its cup of corruption before it went out of power at the beginning of the war. The Republican party came along, and, as it had more opportunity, filled its cup of iniquity in a shorter time, and there are two carcasses lying side by side,—the Republican party and the Democratic party,—putrefied until they have no more power to rot. The Augean stable, uncleaned after 3,000 oxen had stood there for thirty years, was a small job for Hercules compared with the National dirt in the Congress Halls.—*The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.*

—An amazing story comes to us from Washington, that Mr. Patterson's friends are proposing, as a "compromise," that a resolution of censure, and not of expulsion, shall be passed with reference to him by the Senate. If such a course should be taken, it would be interesting to know what constitutes cause for expulsion from the United States Senate. If speculation of a corrupting tendency, followed by perjury, won't serve, how would a neat combination of forgery and embezzlement, with an occasional highway robbery, answer?—*New York Times.*

—If there was any farther evidence wanted to prove that our whole legislative system is corrupt, and that not the men only against whom committees of Congress have been reporting, but Congress as a body is open to the most bare-faced bribery, the vote on the increase of salaries at the close of the late Congress would be sufficient to make it plain enough. And this is not a Republican outrage, nor a Democratic. It is a gross piece of Congressional corruption, shamelessly perpetrated in the face and eyes of an outraged people.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The spectacle which they present is indeed pitiable, and we invoke the attention of our readers to their folly as a solemn warning to all men in authority, and especially to the people, on whom alone, in a Republican Government, we can depend for those reforming influences by which the State is to be preserved from utter corruption and overthrow.—*Beecher's Christian Union.*

—A corrupt man can hardly be expelled from the Senate, or even censured, because so many members have secured their seats by the a[illegible]y of money. The Senate before inauguration was a sadder sight than the House.—*New York Independent.*

—This [Poland's] report thoroughly confirms the view which we took two weeks ago, that there was an original sin in the thing itself, let alone all the wickedness which it drew after it. The whole subject needs a deeper ploughing than it has yet received.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

—We suppose that in the line of editorial duty we should refer to the Congressional scandals. But what more can be said? Every new revelation only adds to the disgraceful, dishonorable tale, and [illegible] our confidence,—or what is left of it,—in human nature hourly diminishes. And there is another dark side; is this the only instance of Congressional corruption? What would be the history of many an enactment of our Senators and Representatives? Is this Credit Mobilier affair only a sample of what is continually going on at Washington?—*Watchman and Reflector (Baptist).*

—Poor Mr. Colfax may be innocent of perjury. We cannot help believing so; but he has lost the confidence of nearly everybody in Washington, and his explanation, which makes him a pensioner of a Government contractor, is regarded as having damaged his case.—*The Independent.*

—That Mr. Colfax is the victim of the most diabolical persecution, with the many who do not desert him in the hour of his adversity, we most firmly believe, and that it is to the concerted and combined efforts of unscrupulous adverse newspapers, darkly abetted perhaps, by a few designing men in the Republican party who deemed his standing a bar to their preferment, that his present untoward circumstances are directly and wholly owing.—*South Bend Register.*

—There is one feature of the [Louisiana] case which we do not like to contemplate. It has always been a trick of oppressors to goad the oppressed to desperation and then justify new inflictions by the natural and inevitable results of their despair, to hand them over as a pray and spoil to mercenaries and cut-throats, and then, when they resist these cruel tortures, charge them with disturbing the peace and violating law. It is the logic which the wolf employs against the lamb; it is to accuse the mouth of the stream of poisoning the source. This has been the invariable pretext which despots have resorted to: and it really appears that it is put in practice now for a purpose.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—We see no way out of it except for the Federal Government to continue to take a decided course, and refuse to recognize any State Government [in Louisiana] except that which it has already recognized as legitimate, and thus finally terminate this wrangle. The interests of the great non-partisan masses of the people, whose business prosperity is imperiled, demand that in some way this disorder and confusion be brought to an end.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—Two bills are before the Illinois Legislature for regulating railroads, but a proposition looking toward the repeal of duty on iron, salt, and other articles, which are taking more money out of the pockets of farmers than railroad extortion, was voted donw. Farmers would do well to remember the men who voted to kill the proposition.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

## THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

### Comments of the Press.

*From the New York Tribune.*

The message is quite characteristic, and is as clear and lucid a foreshadowing of the policy of the Administration for the next four years as we could hope. It is a source of great satisfaction to the American people that there can be no doubt as to the authenticity of a public document of this importance. President Grant writes his own messages.

*From the New York Times.*

The address, as a whole, bears the unmistakable stamp of the President's individuality. It is a blunt, straight-forward, and practical document, with no pretension to literary graces, and with plenty of those minor faults on which the literary amateurs and the dictionary-men can find a good deal of exercise for their small wits. It reflects not a few of the personal feelings of the President in favor of certain developments of National activity, which, perhaps, are lacking in a sound economical basis. In a man of less perfect self-restraint, and less complete subordination to what he clearly discerns to be the common sense of the people, such opinions might be dangerous. As it is, the President is too outspoken to conceal his belief that the National Government ought to do sundry things usually committed to individual enterprise, while it is perfectly certain that he has too keen a sense of the responsibilities of his position to urge such details of policy beyond the limit which both the people and their representatives would approve.

*From the New York World.*

Perhaps we are expected to say something of the inaugural address. We *could* say a great deal in exposure of its slovenly, inaccurate language, its strange mixture of commonplace and bombast, and of its exqisite, grotesque absurdity. But we choose to be merciful. When a President of the United States puts forth the idea that the whole world is soon to speak one language (we wonder if it is to be the "American language" of Gen. Grant), and come under one government, we think we may be excused from doing aught but standing at a reverent distance in silent wonder and admiration! The Book of Revelations teaches us that at the great day of judgment all nations and tongues shall be summoned to appear and answer; according to President Grant there will be, by that time, but one nation and one tongue. But the Bible and theology apart, what are we to think of a statesman who expects that the Chinese and Patagonians are to speak the American language, and that Siberians, Hottentots, and Japanese are to have their local disputes settled by orders issued from Washington?

*From the New York Herald.*

Both the matter and the style of the concise document will, no doubt, be criticised freely, and not always in a friendly spirit; but if it cannot be classed as a great State paper, it certainly makes up in honesty and sincerity for all it may lack in diplomatic tact and finished rhetoric. As a composition it is faulty, and some of its positions are fairly open to criticism; yet, as a whole, we recognize in it an earnestness which promises a more positive policy on the part of the Administration during the next four years than has prevailed during the term that has just closed. . . . . The Republican party to-day is an offense in the nostril of the nation; but President Grant owes his election to himself and not to the Republican party. His inaugural address leads us to hope that he will exercise the independence he has won, and that the new policy of his second administration will be framed for the people and not for the politicians.

*From the New York Sun.*

Gen. Grant's second inaugural address has the merrit of brevity, and, considering its quality, would have been more creditable to him had it been still more brief.

It consists of disjointed sentences and confused paragraphs, thrown together heterogeneously, like a pudding-stone.

The President not only enforces the importance of education by precept, but illustrates it by his own example. His style of composition is not worthy of an intelligent schoolboy 10 years old.

But, while the address is stupid, it is patriotic. His opposition to a large standing force, naval or military,—suggested repeatedly rather than clearly expressed,—smacks more of statesmanship than anything else that he says.

The address reads a good deal like the speech of a sovereign, who considers himself the father of the nation, and imagines that the people derive their happiness and prosperity from him, or like that of a big Indian Chief to his tribe.

In the closing paragraph of his address, the President conveys the intelligence that he has been abused. We are sorry to hear this,—we are quite sure he does not refer to the *Sun*—and we hope that such a thing will never occur again.

He speaks of steam as if it had been first utilized during his administration; but does not suggest any preventative against the bursting of steam boilers

*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*

Our reluctant judgment is that the President's address was not worthy the occasion. It is pervaded by an intense self-consciousness, which shows that swarms of sycophants and flatterers who surround him have not been without their evil influence. The President pays his respects to Divine Providence after the manner of bestowing a military salute, and the people are given to understand that under Providence they are being attentively looked after by a benign Chief Magistrate. Certainly we should be duly grateful for all that Providence and the President are doing for us, but we are still impressed that the people are largely responsible for their own hard lot or welfare, and that one of their most odious and dangerous faults is that of hero worshiping, and the ignorant disposition to give up to individuals the glory of mankind. . . . . Nothing could have been in worse taste than the talk about himself with which the President's address concludes. It is evidence rather of wounded vanity than of gratified pride, and its unwholesomeness must be apparent even to those who are lowest in the dirt and loudest with the lungs shouting "Hail to the Chief who in Triumph Advances." The President is pleased to speak of the "abuse and slander" that has has been showered upon him, and he is good enough to mention that his re-election is a popular verdict in his favor. He should have been persuaded by those near enough to soothe his irritation, to spare the country that exhibition of his weakness, and of the soreness of his wounds. He was chosen President for a second term mainly because the people feared a change—preferred the endurance of the evils they had to flying to others unknown. The "abuse and slander" complained of was in great measure the simplest statements practicable of unquestionable facts. He was elected with all his imperfections on his head, with the people's full knowledge of their existence, and that they were, to say the least, very deplorable. He was chosen as the lesser evil. That is no verdict that he was, as a politician, immaculately conceived, or that, as President, he has been an infallible ruler. He was re-elected President because the Democratic party gets understanding slowly, and, by its attitude and organization, maintains the discipline of the Republican party, which, from a body of earnest but incoherent reformers, has come the regular army of politicians, gathering those who are spoiling the land within its ranks. He was re-elected because in the presence of this regular army, the opposition, though most numerous, were divided and ineffectual. With the revelations of corruption and incapacity in high places that this winter has witnessed, and with such a man as Charles Francis Adams in the field for the Presidency, and the Democratic party out of the way, and Grant presented as the most conspicuous example of the party in power—what would the people decide under such circumstances? And if Grant were beaten in that case, would he accept the verdict as that the "abuse and slander" had been proven?

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The main characteristics of Grant's Inaugural are its offensive egotism and its assertion of common, ordinary platitudes that would be unworthy of the smallest demagogue on the stump. How singularly devoid of taste it was to allude to his war services, and the attacks made upon him in the Presidential canvass! A President with any dignity would have scrupulously avoided introducing into a State paper such irrelevant remarks.

# THE BRIDGEPORT TRAGEDY.

## Additional Particulars of the Midnight Battle.

## Coroner's Inquest on the Body of James McVeigh.

## Statements of Officers Koch and Reinert.

## What McVeigh Told Dr. McCarthy Before He Died.

## The Policemen Exonerated by the Jury.

## Officer Koch's Wounds Considered Dangerous.

The inquest in the case of James McVeigh, who was killed by a police officer, in the section of the city known as Hamburg, on Wednesday night last, was held at Union Hall, corner of Douglas place and Halsted street, yesterday afternoon. Coroner Stephens impaneled a jury at the Archer Avenue Sub-Station before proceeding to the late residence of the deceased, No. 238 Dashiel street, as it was feared that there would be trouble at the scene of the shooting, threats having been made by friends of the McVeigh family. No opposition was manifested, however, owing doubtless to the presence of a squad of men under Sergeant Hood.

THE DEPOSITION OF POLICE OFFICER KOCH,

who was terribly beaten by the deceased and his brother, and another man who has not yet been arrested, was first taken, the Coroner and jurymen visiting his house, at the corner of Lime street and Archer avenue, for that purpose. The officer is in a very dangerous condition, inflammation of the brain being apprehended. His statement is as follows:

I am a police officer. About twenty minutes after 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, I was coming from the further end of my beat, near Union Hall, on Halsted street, south of Douglas place. I met four men. They made some remarks to me. I do not know what they said. They were going south on Halsted street. I let them pass. At the same time two men passed north on the other side of the road. I kept on north, and saw three men in front of a little barber-shop. When I came up close to them, I saw they were Officer Reinert and two citizens. I stopped to hear what they were talking about. Reinert told the men to go home as quick as possible, or he would take them to the station. The men used abusive language, and ridiculed the officer. I then stepped up to them. Reinert took hold of one of them, and said he would take him to the station. Reinert said, "I have watched you for the last half an hour trying to break into places." The other man then said, "We will not go to the station." Reinert pushed one of the men against the barber-shop door, and it flew open. I closed it again, and then both men caught hold of Officer Reinert. I pulled one of the men on the sidewalk, and said, "Behave, boys. You have got to go anyhow." One of the men struck me in the face. I took out my club and struck him. He then took hold of my club and tried to twist it out of my hand, and called me a s— of a b—. I told Reinert to hit him across the hand, to make him let go of my club. The man that I had hold of cried out to the other one to take hold of Officer Reinert's club. I looked over to where Reinert was, and saw that the other man had hold of his club. In the struggle, both Reinert and the man stepped from the sidewalk. In the struggle for my club, we both dropped it, and I picked it up again myself, and my man got off the sidewalk into the street. He then got hold of the club again, and I tried to push him over. He fell. I was about to twist the club out his hands when he cried out, "Pat, come over here." I saw a large, stout man come across the street out of a vacant lot. As soon as I saw him come I made an effort to get my revolver, but was knocked over by him. The man with whom I had the first struggle, then got on top of me, and he and the large man took hold of my club, and pulled me along the street, I all the time holding on to my club. They also kicked me. I had to let go of my club, and tried to get up, but before I could get on my feet I was knocked down with my own club, and the other man kicked me. I do not know which one of the men struck me with the club. One of the men cried out, "Give it to him!" I was then on my knees trying to get up. One of the men jumped on my back, and the other said, "Kill the s— of a b——!" I kept my head covered with my arms to protect myself. I took one of the men by the legs and threw him over. I then again tried to draw my revolver, and succeeded. I cocked it, and fired a shot at one of them. [Witness here identified a revolver as being the one he fired the shot from. It is a small four-shooter, with one cartridge discharged, and three intact.] When I fired, the man jumped in the air. I then got on my feet, and saw three men against Reinert. I told Reinert to shoot. He fired three shots, I believe, and then they all ran away. I tried to shoot, but my pistol would not go off. I went up to Reinert, who was standing on the sidewalk, and said, "They have all got away, and I am beat an awful bad." At that moment one of the men came back. He had something in his hand, and he was coming toward me. I again tried to fire my revolver, but it would not explode. I then again cried out to Reinert to shoot, and he fired one shot. The man ran about half a block, and fell. I told Reinert, "Come along, and take that fellow anyhow." When I got to where the man laid, I said to Reinert, "Let him lay; I am too week." At the same time, I saw a man around the fence near an alleyway. I told Reinert, "There is another one in the alleyway. Go for him. I have got to go somewhere. I cannot keep on my legs any longer." Reinert said he would not leave me till I was safe. We then went to Union Hall, and gained admittance. I sat down in a chair and became unconscious. When I came to I found myself in bed in the proprietor's house. I believe the men had been drinking, but do not believe they were very drunk. I do not know if my shot hit the man. I do not know which one I fired at. My face and eyes were covered with blood. I do not know if I ever met any of the men before. I have traveled that beat about three weeks, and traveled there five months ago. I have been a police officer about five months. While I was struggling with the two men Officer Reinert was struggling with the third to prevent from getting his club.

PATRICK M'VEIGH'S DEPOSITION.

The Coroner, County Physician, and jury, then proceeded to No. 228 Dashiel street. Dr. Emmons and Dr. James McCarthy made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased, against the wishes of every member of his family, while the Coroner took the deposition of a younger brother, who lay in the next room from the effect of pistol-shot wounds received on the same night, from the same police officer, and for the same cause:

On Wednesday evening last, in company with my brother James, now dead, my brother John and his wife, Dennis McKeegan, and John Brickey, I went to pay a visit to Daniel McNeil, residing at No. 17 Oneida street. About 11 o'clock we left for home. When on Halsted street we tried to get into a saloon kept by a man named Brown. I do not know the name of the streets, as I am not well acquainted in the neighborhood. We could not get into the saloon, as it was closed. With me at the time were my brothers, James and John, Denis McKeegan, John Brickey, Daniel McKearn, and Patrick Boyle. My brother James and myself were then left alone, all the others starting off. My brother made the remark, "Let us see if we can get a bottle of whisky. We will need it in the morning." Two policemen then came along. One of them came from a vacant lot near the saloon. I cannot state where the other one came from. One of them took hold of my brother and told him to get along home. My brother (the deceased) told him not to jerk him around, and then the policeman hit him with his club. I believe my brother took the club away from him. I do not know of a third man coming up. There was only myself and my brothers to the best of my recollection. We both lay down on the sidewalk together after we were shot, and my brother said, "Let us die together!" When we were looking for a drink, some one of the party who was with us, looked through the keyhole, and said, "There are police inside. We will take your numbers." It was to that saloon that my brother and myself afterward went back for a bottle of whisky. I only saw one of the officers shoot. It was the one in citizen's clothes. I did not see the other one shoot, although several shots were fired. Before the policemen come up there had been no trouble or noise. We were not intoxicated that night. I believe we had three drinks of whisky. I did not see a policeman in the saloon. I did not look through the keyhole but one of the men who were with me did. One of the policemen struck me with his club, and I struck him back. The policeman then jumped away from me, and fired, hitting me in the breast. When I turned to run away I was shot in the back, and fell.

POLICEMAN REINERT.

The officers then adjourned to Union Hall, two blocks distant, and heard the evidence of other witnesses. Officer Nicholas Reinert was the first to testify. His statement speaks for itself:

I am a police officer, No. 198. I have held the position since January. On last Wednesday night, about half-past 11 o'clock, while I was walking on Thirty-first street, near Halsted, I thought I heard some noise towards the south. I was going south, towards Douglas place, but did not see anybody. I saw a light in Schoenberger's, on Halsted street, near Douglas place. I inquired if the noise had been there. I was there but a few minutes when a crowd of men gathered on the sidewalk outside. They made a great deal of noise. I was then in the act of going out. I asked Schoenberger if he was going to allow those drunken men to enter his saloon. He replied, "No. I then said, "Lock the front door, and I will go out the back way." While I was standing near the front door, Schoenberger told me to turn the key in it. The men were then trying to get in. I went to the back door to go out. Some of the crowd went to the back door and tried to get in there. I went to the [illegible] that I would not go out until they left the house.—Knocking continued at both doors for some minutes. Schoenberger opened the back door and let me out. As soon as the door was opened, I saw three or four men outside in the yard. They went in front, and I followed them. A few feet south of Schoenberger's some of them stopped, and some walked a little further south and stopped. They were swearing, noisy, and very abusive. They swore at Schoenberger for not letting them in. I cannot repeat all the names they used. I told them that they must keep quiet and go home. I spoke quietly. They stood around a little while longer, grumbled some, and then walked southward in a body. I walked slowly behind them, and they commenced making noise again. I then stopped in front of a barber-shop, near Douglas place, and watched them. There were six or eight persons in the crowd. As I stood there two of them came back. When they reached me they stopped and looked at me very closely. I expected they would attack me. I spoke to them very quietly, saying, "Boys, you must go home. This noise on the street must be stopped." They would not move. I said again, "You must go somewhere—home or with me." They mocked me, and said they would go home when they got ready. I took both of them by the shoulder, and said, "Boys, that's enough now; you must come with me." Just then I saw Officer Koch coming. He was but a few yards distant. I shoved the two men along ahead of me, and tried to put my come-alongs on one of them. Both of them attacked me. I pushed one back against a door, and I think the door flew open. The men tried to whip me. Officer Koch took hold of one of them. He drew his club, and either tried to or did strike him. The prisoner seized the club, and Koch cried out to me to strike the man on the hand. I did so, and Koch regained his club. While I was striking Koch's man, my prisoner got the better of me somewhat, and I found it necessary to use my club on him. I struck him a few times on the arms, and he got hold of my club. We both tumbled off the sidewalk into the street, and had quite a tussle in the mud. Koch also had to fight with his man. It was not long before Koch's prisoner cried out, "Pat, come over." A large man ran across the street, and assaulted Koch first. Shortly afterward another man assaulted me. One of them seized the comforter around my neck, and the other grasped by club. Between them they knocked me down. I got up again, and one of the men ran away, toward Koch. The latter was lying on the ground, and the men were beating him. One of them cried out, "Kill the s— of a b—!" meaning Koch. Koch cried out for me to shoot. I did not shoot then, as I was still struggling with my prisoner. I did not want to shoot until I knew that it was absolutely necessary. I cried out to our assailants that I would shoot if they did not desist. They did not pay any attention, and a shot was fired. I did not fire it, and did not know at that time who did. Koch told me since that it was he who fired it. Koch cried out: "Reinert, for God's sake, save me!" I then drew my pistol, jumped backward from my prisoner, and fired three shots. I first shot at the two men who were assaulting Koch, and then fired at the other. All of them then ran away about half a block. One of them returned, and came towards us with something in his hand. Koch tried to shoot, but his pistol would not go off. He cried out to me to shoot, and I discharged one pistol at the man. He turned and ran along the sidewalk on the opposite side of the street until he reached Bruhn's grocery store, near Esplanade street, where he fell. We followed him, but turned and went to Union Hall. Koch was so badly beaten that I thought he would die. When we got into the Hall Koch sat on a chair and became insensible. I aroused some of the neighbors, and sent them to the Station for more officers.

Dr. Emmons, County Physician, testified that he held a post mortem examination on the remains of James McVeigh, now lying dead at 238 Dashiel street. He found a small wound upon the right forehead, about an inch in length, apparently made by some blunt instrument. He also found a gunshot wound in the left side of the back, between the eighth and ninth ribs, near the spine. The ball passed inward and a little upward through the spleen, through the cardiac end of the stomach, through the right auricle of the heart, near the auriculo, ventricular septum, and wounding the interior lobe of the left lung. The gunshot wound caused the man's death.

DR. M'CARTHY'S STATEMENT.

The evidence of Dr. James McCarthy, the physician who was summoned to attend James and Patrick McVeigh when they were found wounded on the street, was as follows:

I reside on Thirty-first street, near Emerald. I am a regular practising physician. Late on Wednesday night I was called to attend two men who had been shot. I went to Thirty-sixth street, and found Mr. Bruhn and another man trying to get some persons to carry in two wounded men who were lying on the sidewalk. They were conveyed to Kussman's drug store near by. I gave them some restoratives and examined their wounds. I asked the men, after they were brought to their home, how they were injured. One of them (the man who is dead) told me that a policeman shot them. They were on a little jollification, and while going home met a couple of peelers. The latter tried to arrest them, and they took their clubs away from them, and "dealt them a few." I asked him if the policeman shot them at the commencement, and he replied "No; not until we got into a pretty good tussle." He said he got one of the policemen under him, and that he believed the other one did the shooting. At another time the man who is now dead asked me how the policeman was. I told him that he was pretty badly hurt—was almost scalped, and was likely to die. He replied, "I hope he will die, and go to hell before me." As far as the post-mortem examination is concerned, I fully agree with the evidence of the County Physician, whom I assisted.

A doctor named McKeown, who was listening to the testimony, protested against that portion of Dr. McCarthy's evidence which related to what deceased had told him. It was unprofessional in every sense, he thought, and should be expunged.

The Coroner informed the irate Esculapius that Dr. McCarthy had not been asked for such a statement, and that he had told it of his own free will.

Dr. McCarthy then withdrew. After he had disappeared, Dr. McKeown said that he was drunk, and that he (McKeown) would speak about his unprofessional conduct in a paper where he had some interest.

It is but proper to state that Dr. McCarthy was the most sober-looking drunken man the writer has seen in a long time.

W. J. KUSSMAN,

proprietor of the drug store at No. 1481 South Halsted street, to which the wounded McVieghs were carried, testified as follows:

Late on Wednesday night last, I was aroused by three ladies, who wanted a prescription. When they came into my store they said they had been frightened by six men, who stopped them on the sidewalk, and asked them where they were going. I looked out the door and saw three men standing talking together on the opposite side of the street. They were not talking very loud at that time. After a while I looked out of the door again, and saw three men standing in the same place, talking very loud. I heard one man say, in a loud tone, "And you sha'n't get in." As he said that, I saw two men push one man twenty feet backward on the sidewalk. Another man then came out of the barber-shop, in front of which the other three men had been standing. The man who had been pushed was taken by the two men who had pushed him, and thrown into the gutter. I then closed the door, and after a little while heard cries for help. Several persons came running along on the sidewalk. Then I heard a pistol shot. Half a minute afterward I heard another, [illegible] minutes after another, and they were discharged with such rapidity that I could not count them. Two men then ran in front of my door, and a shot was fired close by. The last shot I heard came from the corner of Halsted and Esplanade streets. It was a very loud one. I then went to bed, and in about half an hour was called up by men rapping at the door. I opened it, and two wounded men were brought in. I was told by the man who is now dead that he had been shot by a policeman from whom he had taken a club. I should think that there were ten or twelve shots fired. Two caps and three hats were brought into my store—a policeman's cap, a plush cap, a black hat, a gray hat, and a brown hat. [Witness identified the black hat, which was owned by Officer Reinert.] The friends of the wounded men took away the plush cap, and the gray and brown hats. The remaining two were taken away by a policeman.

JOHN WALL, SR.,

residing at No. 1482 South Halsted street, testified that about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, while sitting up with his sick son, he heard a noise on the sidewalk, north of his residence. He heard a man inquire in angry tones, "Will you come along?" He heard blows struck, as if with a club. Opposite to where the scuffling was in progress he heard a voice cry out, "Oh, my God! he'll kill the man!" Immediately afterward he heard another voice cry out, "I will let no s— of a b— get the best of me!" He then saw three or four men run away, on the opposite side of the street. Then he heard a voice say, "Now, there is enough of this; it's time to shoot!" The words were scarcely expressed when two or three shots were fired. He then went into the house and closed the door. He looked through the window, but saw nothing. About half an hour afterward he heard whistling to the north, south, and east of him, and saw a man, with a piece of scantling in his hand, walk up to the lamp-post and strike the letter-box, as if calling for assistance.

The evidence of Joseph Schoenberger, the keeper of the saloon where the disturbance first commenced, corroborated the testimony of Officer Reinert in every particular. He knew nothing about the shooting, however.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired, and, after brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

That the said James McVeigh came to his death from a gunshot wound in the left side, received on the night of March 5, 1873, or morning of March 6, 1873, from a pistol in the hands of Police Officers Charles Koch or Nicholas Reinert, and we, the jury, find that the said shot was fired by said officer or officers in self-defense while in discharge of his or their duty.

KOCH'S CONDITION.

Supt. Washburn received the following dispatch from Sergeant Hood, last night:

Koch is very low since he made his statement to the jury. The new doctor has directed to allow no one to see him for twenty-four hours. The fact is that the physician who first attended the wounded policeman was rather unsteady in his speech and gait.

## Evansville Personal Liberty League.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 7.—The liquor dealers formed a permanent association called a Personal Liberty Association, adopted resolutions akin to those of the State Convention, districted the city, and appointed ten canvassers, two in each district, to collect funds to aid in the contesting the validity of the law. Col. Josiah Forth is President, S. Scheafer and Charles Weber, Vice-Presidents; Alf Edwards, Secretary, and F. T. Hodge, Treasurer.

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

## Outlines of the Bill to Amend the General Incorporation Act.

## The Champaign Industrial University Wants $75,000.

## Text of the Bill to Provide for the Maintenance of City Water-Works.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CHAMPAIGN INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—The Champaign Industrial University is in a peck of trouble. Two years ago, the Legislature appropriated $75,000 for the erection of a new building, with the proviso that it should not cost to exceed $150,000. When the $75,000 was spent, the Trustees or authorities of the institution went to work and finished the building out of the endowment given by Champaign County. Now they ask the Legislature to appropriate the additional $75,000 to reimburse the county. The institution transcended its powers, but holds the State committed to its action. Among the items charged to the State is $7,000 for the freight of the material used in the construction of the building. The Illinois Central Railroad gave $50,000 in freights for the benefit of the institution, when it was established and no money was actually paid for freight. The Committee on State Institutions can not see why the State should pay to the college money it never expended. Then the contractor failed, leaving his sub-contractors in the lurch to the tune of some $16,000, which these sub-contractors demand from the State. There is no reason why the State should pay it. The Committee on State Institutions is investigating the whole matter.

THE WAREHOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Johnson, from the Warehouse Committee, recommended the passage of the bill to prevent monopoly in the carrying of coal, and introduced the Board of Trade bills for the establishment of a Warehouse and Grain Inspection Board, and had them referred to his committee.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

The Secretary of State laid before the House a statement of the amount of stationery supplied to the House Committee, in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday, but there was nothing said in the resolution or report as to the amount expended for furniture, or for Gross statutes, and matting, tables, chairs, and other articles, reported not to be worth near the amount charged for them. The report is not full, and cannot be considered satisfactory, but it is all that was asked for by the resolution.

A BILL TO FACILITATE COLLISIONS.

Mr. Herrington introduced a bill providing that heavy freight trains need not stop at crossings approached by a grade of 30 feet to the mile, unless there is some train or signal in sight. It would seem that there is sufficient opportunity for colliding now without increasing the facilities, and the additional danger caused by passing crossings without stopping should not be allowed.

PETITIONS.

There were any number of petitions presented in the House on all subjects. Mr. Lomax, of Cook, opened by a petition asking for the repeal of the Liquor law, and was followed by Mr. Bradwell, from the same county, with the signatures of ladies from several churches against the repeal of the law; and similar prayers from all over the State were presented by several gentlemen. There were, also, a number of petitions, asking for railroad legislation. Appropriate references were made.

PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary Committee arrived this morning from Joliet without any opinion as to the result of the investigation. It is intended to meet here on Tuesday next, and examine nine witnesses, after which a verdict will be rendered.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

The Voris Committee on the Union Stock Yards left to-day at noon, and expect to visit the Yards in the morning and begin their investigation. The headquarters in Chicago will be at the Sherman House.

THE CHICAGO TAX BILLS.

The Senate Municipal Committee voted unanimously in favor of House Bill 300, for the collection of municipal taxes, and it would have been reported the first thing this morning, but its friends held it back, having been warned that if reported, an attempt would be made to strike out the enacting clause. It seems that an agreement was made by a member of the Cook County delegation with the enemies of the Judicial Apportionment bill to the effect that, if they voted for "300," the Cook County members would go in and "bust" the apportionment. The friends of apportionment, who are in the majority, voted for the bill to secure Cook County for their measure, and Cook County very foolishly went over to the other side. The folly of these blind bargains is becoming apparent, and, unless Cook County appeases the wrath of the country gentlemen by repudiating the contract made on their behalf, and without the knowledge and consent of a majority of the delegation, their bills will have a "hard road to travel" hereafter. One man has no business to agree to cast twenty-one votes unless he can deliver them. Bills of all kinds, like tubs, should stand on their own bottoms, and be judged upon their merits. This "swapping off" is hazardous business. The "300" will not now be reported until next Wednesday.

RAILROAD COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Hildrup, from the Railroad Committee, reported back several bills. The following were recommended for passage: Allowing railroads to mortgage their roads not exceeding $20,000 per mile, provided they shall be subject to lawful regulations and rates; limiting the time railroads can collect donations to three years from the date of the passage of the act; permitting railroads to change their termini with the consent of the contracting parties who may be interested. The bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Railroad and Warehouse Committee, was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

MUNICIPAL INCORPORATIONS.

Mr. Sherman, of Cook, presented a bill, embodying an amendment to the General Incorporation act, so that all cities, towns, and villages shall be compelled to submit to the people, at the next general election, the proposition whether they will organize under it.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate Railroad Committee recommended that Cummings' bill, making the Governor, Secretary of State, and the State Auditor, ex-officio Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, be printed, and it was so ordered.

THE COOK COUNTY LOBBY.

Sam Ashton is working like a beaver to get his Court bill through. Like the man in pursuit of the woodchuck, "he must have it." He argues that there are thousands of suits awaiting adjudication in Cook County. Then the court would be self-sustaining, he says. It is not likely the bill will ever go through. Mr. Crawford spends whatever time he can spare from feeding at the Leland trying to convince members that Ashton's Court would be a nice thing, and it would be a dire calamity to legislate the Commissioners out of office, as the Bridgeport Senator intends to do by means of his little bill. The Cook County members feel indignant at the presence of so many lobbyists from Chicago, and think the formality of an election, which sent Senators and Representatives here, was useless and expensive, while so many come here without being sent.

THE GENERAL INCORPORATION ACT.

Mr. Wicker introduced a bill to amend the General Incorporation act, so that upon a petition of one-eighth of the voters at the preceding election, the authorities shall submit the question of organizing under the act at a special election, and if not adopted at the general election to be held next November and every two years thereafter; giving the Mayor power to remove officers, and requiring him to report his reasons to the Common Council at the next meeting; allowing the Mayor to pardon offenders against city ordinances; giving power to compel persons committed for violating ordinances to work while in prison, allowing for such work one dollar a day, to be deducted from the amount of fine; giving the authorities jurisdiction of all waters bordering on cities, towns, or villages, for three miles beyond the limit of the same; giving them full police power over railroads within their jurisdiction, and power to compel railroads to construct viaducts where necessary, and providing for the taxation of property for municipal purposes on a valuation to be made by the authorities of the city, town, or village. It is believed that if the act is thus amended, Chicago can organize thereunder, and get rid of its present voluminous and cumbrous charter.

JUDICIAL.

In the Senate, the Ashton Court bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee without recommendation, and ordered printed for the information of Senators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Kehoe proposes to amend the Cook County Assessors' bill, by devolving the duties upon the County Attorney, who has not enough to do, he thinks. The House bill abolishing Recorders' Courts in the towns of LaSalle and Peru passed the Senate.

The Chicago railroad officials will not appear before the Committee until Tuesday next.

The Senate, by postponing action until next Wednesday, declined to confirm the Governor's nominations for Trustees of the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home. Col. Bradshaw, of Rock Island, one of the nominees, was included in the charges against the Penitentiary management, and the Senate desires to wait for the report of the Committee.

The Senate Committee on State Institutions, will report adversely to the Omnibus Appropriation bill, prepared by the Trustees of the several institutions, and insist that each appropriation shall be considered on its merits.

THE ROAD LAW.

The House spent the afternoon discussing the Road law, and arrived in safety at the eighty-eighth section, providing for a jury to estimate the amount of damages to be recovered by each owner of land taken, when Mr. Moffitt moved that the benefits be also considered to offset the damages. Pending its consideration, the House adjourned. So many Senators and Representatives are going home to-night that a quorum cannot be expected in either House to-morrow.

WATER-WORKS.

The following has been ordered to a third reading in the House:

A BILL for an act authorizing cities to construct and maintain water-works.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That all cities in this State be and are hereby authorized, and shall have power to provide for a supply of water for the purposes of fire protection, and for the use of the inhabitants of such cities, by the erection, construction, maintaining of a system of water-works.

SEC. 2. Such cities may borrow money and levy a general tax for the erection, construction, and maintaining of such water-works, and appropriate money for the same.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of erecting, constructing, locating, maintaining, or supplying such water-works, any such city may go beyond its territorial limits and may take, hold, and acquire property and real estate, by purchase or otherwise; and shall also have the power to take, hold, and acquire, and condemn any and all necessary property and real estate for a location, erection, construction, and maintaining of such water-works, in the manner provided for the taking and condemning of private property for public use; and may also acquire and hold real estate and other property and rights necessary for the location, erection, construction, and maintenance of such water-works, by purchase or otherwise; and the jurisdiction of such city to prevent or punish any pollution or injury to the stream or source of water for the supply of such water-works shall extend five miles beyond its corporate limits.

SEC. 4. The Common Council of such cities shall have power to make and enforce all needful rules and regulations, in the erection, construction, and management of such water-works and the use of water supplied by the same; and such cities shall have the right and power to tax, assess, and collect from the inhabitants thereof, such tax, rent, or rates for the use and benefit of water used or supplied to them by such water-works as the Common Council shall deem just and expedient, and all such taxes, rates, or rents shall be a lien upon the premises, and real estate upon or for which the same is used or supplied; and such taxes, rents, or rates shall be paid and collected, and such lien enforced in such manner as the Common Council shall, by ordinance, direct and provide.

SEC. 5. The expense of locating, erecting, and constructing reservoirs and hydrants for the purpose of fire protection may be assessed upon and collected from the property and real estate specially benefited thereby, if any, in such manner as may be provided for the making of special assessments for other public improvements in such cities.

SEC. 6. All the income received by such cities from such water-works from the payment and collection of water taxes, rents, or rates, shall be kept in a separate fund, and shall first be applied in the payment and discharge of the cost, interest on bonds or money borrowed and used in the erection and construction of such water-works and running expenses thereof; and any surplus may be applied in such manner as the Common Council may direct.

SEC. 7. Whereas many of the cities embraced in this act are entirely without adequate protection from fires, and are without lawful authority to provide the necessary means of protection authorized by this act; therefore an emergency exists, that this act should take effect immediately; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.

SENATE.

By resolution, Senator STEELE was added to the Committee on Revision.

PETITIONS.

Senator REYNOLDS introduced a petition from the citizens of Chicago, asking that Notaries Public be allowed to take acknowledgments. Referred to the Revision Committee.

Senator BROWN introduced a petition from citizens of Morgan County, praying the repeal of the Liquor law.

By Senator CASEY, from the farmers of McLean County, praying for railroad legislation.

By Senator PATTERSON, from citizens of Whiteside County, asking for no modification of the Liquor law.

Senator CUNNINGHAM introduced a resolution declaring it expedient to make females eligible for school offices. Referred to the Committee on Education.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon several bills; also, reported a substitute for bills dividing the State into judicial circuits.

The Railroad Committee reported adversely upon Senator Hampton's bill amending the act in relation to Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners; also, asked leave to print Senator Cummings' bill of the same tenor.

The Warehouse Committee introduced bills amending the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners' act.

The Senate postponed, until Tuesday next, consideration of the nominations of James M. Beardsley, John Sweeney, and Geo. W. Holloway as Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, whose confirmation the State Charitable Institution Committee recommended, on account of certain charges made against Col. Beardsley, in connection with the Penitentiary affairs, now a subject of investigation.

The Committee on Miscellany reported back a number of petitions on the liquor question, recommending that they lie on the table. Concurred in.

Several bills were read a first time and referred.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. CASEY—Providing for the adjustment of claims against the Illinois Industrial University.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON—Allowing counties to dispose of pauper children.

By Mr. BURKE—Amending the law in relation to insolvent debtors.

House bill 122, repealing the act establishing Recorders' Courts in Peru was taken up and put upon its passage. Passed—Yeas, 39; nays, none.

[illegible] House bills passed a second reading.

The House were also read a first time.

[illegible] Commissolution to furnish the Vienna Exposition with the coat-of-arms and such flags and banners as the [illegible] this State, see fit to supply them with, was taken up and concurred in.

Senator Lee's resolution to amend the rules so as to require bills to be distributed one day before they are considered was taken up, debated, and lost.

HOUSE.

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Inland Commerce and Warehouses, reported favorably House bill 305, defining monopolies, with amendments, which was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a second reading.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, showing the amount of stationery furnished the respective committees, and the value thereof. Ordered printed.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. JOHNSTON—To amend the act to establish a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners; also, to amend the act regulating warehouses.

Mr. McDONALD—To establish abstract offices.

Mr. HERRINGTON—To amend the act in relation to injuries received on railroads.

Mr. STARR—In regard to assessment and collection of municipal taxes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG—In relation to criminal jurisprudence.

Mr. CONDON—To carry into effect Article 5 of Section 5 of the Constitution.

PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions were presented in support of the Temperance law; others against it, and others urging the passage of laws to prevent railroad extortions and in support of Hildrup's bill.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Mr. BRADWELL—To allow persons accused of crime to testify.

Mr. SHERMAN—To amend the Municipal Incorporation law.

Mr. ORENDORFF—To promote the science of medicine; and in relation to the act concerning evidence.

REPORTS.

The Railroad Committee reported back the bill in relation to the issue of first mortgage bonds on railroads, recommending its passage; also, reported favorably on the bill to enable certain railroad companies to change their termini; also, reported favorably the House bill determining the time when the liability of towns, counties, and cities for subscriptions to railroads shall terminate. Ordered to a second reading; also, reported back the bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred by the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SECOND READING.

House bill 253, authorizing cities and villages to construct and maintain water-works, was read and ordered to a third reading; also, bill 379, to amend the Road and Bridge law, which was read, and the House proceeded to consider the bill by sections, pending which the folllowing

NEW BILLS

were introduced:

By Mr. WICKER—To amend the Municipal Incorporation act.

By Mr. STARR—To provide for the appointment of Assessors and Collectors in cities and towns; and a bill to enable railroad corporations to transfer stock subscriptions.

Recess till 2½ p. m.

In the afternoon the House resumed consideration of the Road and Bridge bill, occupying the afternoon in considering amendments.

Adjourned.

## THE DRIVER CASE.

Mr. John Mason, counsel for George Driver, the wife-murderer, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung at the present term of the Criminal Court, went to Waukegan yesterday for the purpose of presenting the record of the trial, and pointing out a few technical errors therein, with the hope of getting a stay of proceedings, and eventually a new trial. Before he could see the Judge, and discuss the matter with him, Mr. Mason was taken suddenly ill with a severe rheumatic attack, and was compelled to remain indoors until the 6 o'clock train left for Chicago, upon which he returned. If in proper physical condition, he will again visit Waukegan, and see what he can do in the supersedeas line.

## Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

| | *Bales.* |
|---|---|
| Net receipts at all United States ports during the week | 80,773 |
| Same week last year | 49,794 |
| Total receipts to date | 2,757,357 |
| Same date last year | 2,316,617 |
| Exports for the week | 63,501 |
| Same week last year | 67,518 |
| Total exports to date | 1,601,036 |
| Same date last year | 1,349,321 |
| Stock at all United States ports | 563,637 |
| Same time last year | 511,080 |
| Stock at all interior towns | 102,803 |
| Same time last year | 88,368 |
| Stock at Liverpool | 588,000 |
| Same time last year | 629,000 |
| Stock of American afloat for Great Britain | 265,000 |
| Same time last year | 199,000 |

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Money is still stringent. It loaned as high as ⅛ flat, and closed at 1-16 and interest bid.

Sterling was weak at 107⅝@107⅞.

Gold was active, and advanced from 115¼ to 115⅜, closing at 115⅜@115⅜. Loans 2@5 per cent for carrying, and 1 per cent to 1-32 for use. Clearings, $58,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $60,000. The gold purchased from the Treasury yesterday was paid in legal tenders.

Governments were quiet, but strong.

State bonds dull, Tennessees higher and strong.

Railroad mortgages quiet and firm, with exceptional weakness in Union Pacific incomes.

The stock market was irregular, but in the main, higher. The activity was confined to a few stocks, outside which the fluctuations were slight. Pacific Mail advanced from 55⅝ to 57¼, closing at the opening rate. Western Union advanced from 86 to 87⅜, and closed at 86¾. New York Central ranged at 103⅞, 104⅛, and 104½; Rock Island at 114, 115⅛, 114⅞, and 115⅝; C., C. & I. C., 39¾, 40⅝, and 40¼; Ohios, 46, 46⅜, and 45⅞; Panama, 117, 120¼, and 119. Harlem was active in the afternoon, and advanced from 128⅞ to 136¼, closing strong. The market was otherwise generally firm.

Sterling, 107⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 118⅛ | Coupons, '67 | 116⅝ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 115⅛ | Coupons, '68 | 116¼ |
| Coupons, '64 | 115⅛ | New 5s | 113⅛ |
| Coupons, '65 | 116⅛ | 10-40s | 110⅞ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 114⅛ | Currency 6s | 113⅞ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 94 | Virginias, old | 45⅛ |
| Tennessees, old | 83 | North Carolinas, old | 30 |
| Tennessees, new | 83 | North Carolinas, new | 17 |
| Virginias, new | 50 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 101⅛ | St. Paul pfd | 73⅞ |
| W. U. Tel | 86⅞ | Wabash | 73⅛ |
| Quicksilver | 42⅛ | Wabash pfd | 81⅛ |
| Adams Express | 94⅞ | Fort Wayne | 93⅞ |
| Wells Fargo | 82 | Terre Haute | 15 |
| American Express | 66⅞ | Terre Haute, pfd | 40 |
| United States Ex | 72⅞ | Chicago & Alton | 109 |
| Pacific Mail | 55⅝ | Chicago & Alton pfd | 112 |
| New York Central | 104⅛ | Ohio & Mississippi | 45⅞ |
| Erie | 65⅝ | C., C. & C | 89 |
| Erie pfd | 75 | C., B. & Q | 110 |
| Harlem | 136¼ | Lake Shore | 94⅝ |
| Harlem pfd | 134 | Indiana Central | 40¼ |
| Michigan Central | 108 | Illinois Central | 122⅞ |
| Pittsburgh | 90⅛ | Union Pacific stocks | 35⅞ |
| Northwestern | 81⅛ | Union Pacific bonds | 86⅛ |
| Northwestern pfd | 89⅞ | Central Pacific bonds | 103⅛ |
| Rock Island | 115⅛ | Del. Lack. & Western | 101⅛ |
| N. J. Central | 103¼ | B. H. & Erie | 9 |
| St. Paul | 53 | | |

## Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white, 11s 8d@12s; club, 12s 2d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat, white, 11s 9d@12s; club, 12s 4d@12 6d. Lard, 39s. Pork, 56s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 29s 6d.

LONDON, March 7.—Consols, 92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie, 52¼.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes, 56f 80c.

The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 3,200,000f.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9⅞@9¾d; Orleans, 9⅞@10d; sales, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Sales of the week, 73,000. Export, 5,000; speculation, 5,000; stock, 588,000; American, 265,000. Receipts, 137,000; American, 116,000. Actual export, 70,000. Stock afloat, 389,000; American, 278,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, average quality, 11s 9d@12s; club, 12s 4d@12s 6d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Corn, 27@27s 3d.

Pork, 55s 6d. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 72s. Cumberland middles 36s; short ribs, 37s. Tallow, 42s 9d.

The receipts of wheat for the past three days were 49,000 quarters, of which 33,000 were American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 20,000 qrs, all American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

## Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—CATTLE—To-day, including 13 cars to arrive, 850, making a total for the week of 5,083, or 299 cars, against 424 cars last week. Market slow at yesterday's prices. About 600 were disposed of. Sales: 417 Illinois steers, 1,157 to 1,322 lbs, at $5.75@6.50; 14 State steers, 1,357 lbs, at $5.75; 20 Indiana stockers, 947 lbs, at $5.45. 200 Ohio oxen, 1,520 lbs, at $5.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts to-day, 200 head; total for the week, 6,800 head, against 16,400 head last week. The market closed slow at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices. Western at $5.00@6.00, with choice lots at higher figures. Sales [illegible] sheep, averaging 98 to 99 lbs, at $5.75@6.00; 33 do Indiana do, averaging 91 lbs, at $5.70; 17 do Canada do, averaging 111 lbs, at $8.25.

HOGS.—Receipts to-day, 6,800 head; total for the week, 20,700 head, against 15,200 head last week. Market [illegible] want of cars for shipping; most of the animals Ohio hogs, [illegible] Sales: 700 head of Illinois and [illegible] 111 to 154 lbs, at $5.25@5.50.

## Albany Live-Stock Market.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WEST ALBANY, March 7—6 p. m.—BEEVES—The market opened quiet to-day, in consequence of holders demanding ½c per lb advance on last week's rates, owing to a light run of cattle being received. The quality is decidedly inferior to last week's offerings, and buyers flatly refused to pay the advance. New York was well represented, but they decided to wait until to-morrow, before making purchases.

MILCH-COWS—There is a fair demand for good milch-cows, but none are offered. It is reported that several car-loads will be received to-morrow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market quiet, with a good attendance of buyers. The quality is fair, and prices rule the same as last week. An active market is anticipated to-morrow.

HOGS—Nothing doing. All received were sent forward.

HORSES—Receipts good, with an active market. There is a good demand for good workers and carriage horses, and from $250 to $300 is freely paid for them.

## New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The trade movement was rather slow with the jobbers, but the commission houses distributed a fair aggregate amount of goods. Domestic cottons, prints, and shawls were the most active, and prices ruled strong for all descriptions. Worsted dress fabrics are in brisk request from first hands, but jobbers' sales are limited. Ginghams are brisk and well sold bp by agents. Woollens are in better demand for light weight cassimeres and shirtings. Foreign goods are generally quiet, except at auction. An auction sale of British dress goods was held to-day, and very largely attended.

## Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—CATTLE—Market firmer; arrivals fair; best, 6½@6⅞c; stockers, 3@4c; common, 4½@5½c.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $6.25@6.60; medium, $5.00@5.50; common, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, $5.10@5.25.

## Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak; sales at $7.10 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to about 6c per gallon here. Refined dull and weak at 14¼c car lots.

## The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7.—COTTON—Unchanged. Middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with fair shipping demand for extras; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.75; common to good extra, $7.00@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio extras, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour lower, $3.75@6.00. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat higher, and the advance asked checks business, while scarcity of freight-room and high rates of freight checks export demand; receipts, 10,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.50½; fair No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.64; very choice do, $1.65½@1.67; ordinary No. 2 Chicago in store, $1.58; No. 1 Milwaukee in store, $1.80; red and amber Western, $1.84@1.90. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Malt quiet; small sales; Canada, $1.24. Corn quiet, and held firm. receipts, 19,000 bu; good to choice old Western mixed, in store, 64@64½c; do afloat, 66½c; new mixed, 65½@66c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 25,000 bu; old mixed Western, in store, 51c; new, 47@50c; white, 49@52c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull at 8¼@8⅜c. Timothy quiet; $3.75@3.90.

EGGS—Steady at 27c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominal. Sugar quiet; Porto Rico, 9¼c; fair to good refining, 8⅛@8⅜c; Molasses dull; new crop Muscovada, 29@40c; New Orleans, 65@70c; Rice steady at 7⅞@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8¼c; refined, 18¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 65@65½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and more doing for spot new mess, $16.00; prime mess, $14.25@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 6½c. Hams, 12c. Middles firmer, in good demand; long clear, 7⅞@7⅞c; short clear, 8⅛c; long and short clear, 8c; short clear for April, 8⅛c. Lard active and firmer; Western steam, 8⅛@8⅜c; kettle, 8⅞@8 15-16c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@17c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 58c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 46@47c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Buoyant. Mess pork firmer; new, $15.75@16.00. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 6c; rib sides, 7⅛c; clear rib, 8c. Bacon active; shoulders, 7c; rib sides, 7⅞c; clear rib, 9c. Sugar-cured hams, 14@16c. Lard firm at 8¼@8½c.

BUTTER—Western scarce and in good demand; choice roll, 30c; good to prime, 24@28c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and firm. Oats dull; State, 41@42c. Corn quiet at 59c. Barley in demand; no sales; Bay of Quinte held at $1.10.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—spring firm but slow; choice soft, $1.40; winter more active; No. 3 red, $1.80. Corn—No. 2, 31½c on east track; 33@33½c in elevator. Oats firm; No. 2, 26¼@27c on east track; 28c in elevator. Barley—choice wanted at 90c. Rye better; No. 2, 65c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.50 up country for April. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon active and strong; shoulders, 6⅞@7c; clear rib, 8⅛@8⅜c; clear, 8⅞@9c outside on orders. Lard higher; prime steam, 7⅞c.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Firm; good to choice, $4.50@5.87½.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 7.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat active; higher; extra white, $1.93@1.93½; No. 1, $1.84@1.85½; amber, $1.69. Corn steady, 41@41½c. Oats unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—FLOUR—steadier; extra family, 72c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $15.00@15.50 for round lots. Bacon active; held higher; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear 9c; plain hams, 12½; sugar-cured, 13c, all packed. Bulk meats active, higher; shoulders, 5⅛@5½c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅜, all loose. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat in fair demand and a shade higher; No. 1 red, $1.72@1.73. Corn firmer at 40c. Rye steady at 80@81c. Oats quiet at 30@38c.

LINSEED OIL—93@95c.

EGGS—Weak at 18c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; buyers disposed to hold off, and slight concessions are necessary to effect sales. Pork nominal at $15.00. Lard dull; steam held at 8c; kettle, 8¼c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 5⅜@5½c; clear rib, 7⅜@7½c; sales 8c, buyer May; clear, 7⅞@7⅞c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6⅜@6⅜c; clear rib, 8⅛c; clear, 8½c.

HOGS—Firm and unchanged. Receipts, 1,500.

WHISKY—Weak at 86c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Choice steady, other grades dull; red, $1.92; amber, $2.03@2.04. Rye steady, at 85c. Corn less active; yellow, 58½@59c. Oats depressed; white, 49c; mixed, 45@46c.

PROVISIONS—Active and prices unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼c; refined, 18¼@18½c.

WHISKY—More active at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; No. 1, $1.29½; No. 2, 1.23¾. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 26½c. Corn excited and higher; No. 2, 35½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 67c. Barley firm; No. 2, 77c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Holders firm, at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 held at $1.72; No. 2 at $1.66, without buyers. Corn quiet; mixed, 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 41c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, $1.95; No. 1 do, $1.83; No. 2 do, $1.60½; amber Michigan, $1.72½ spot; $1.76½ seller April; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.75. Corn quiet; high mixed, 40c spot; 42½c seller May; low mixed, 39½c. Oats quiet; No. 3, 35½c; rejected, 31½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$6.00@6.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 9,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales, 800 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.60; Red Wabash, $1.65. Corn dull; sales of 500 bu in store at 50c; 2 cars on track at 51c. Oats—sales 700 Western at 43c. Rye dull; Western, 85c.

NEW ORLEANS.

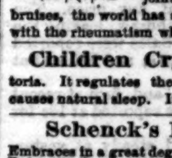
NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; double extra, $7.00; treble, $7.25@9.00; choice, $9.25@11.25. Corn dull, at 85c. Oats, 50@51c. Bran, $1.05@1.10.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $30.00; choice, $31.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher, at $16.25@16.50; dry salt meats, 6½@6¾c, 8@8¾c. Bacon active, at 7½c, 9½c, 9¾c, and 9¾c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard dull; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9½@9¾c.

WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 90c; Cincinnati, 95c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and [illegible] or those who [illegible] voice, it is indispensable.

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Large lot New Gray Stripe Spring Silks, $1.75 quality, for $1.20 per yard.

New lot Black Ground White Stripe Silks, at 90 cents yard, very cheap.

Colored Dress Silks at a very great sacrifice.

Stripe Spring Silks 80 cents, worth $1.25.

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Cheapest Black Silks in the country.

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500 pieces Fine Irish Linen, in remnants of about 3 to 5 yards, slightly damaged, at the uniform price of 50 cts. yd. The goods vary in quality and are worth from 75 cts. to $1.25 per yd.

Special attention devoted to Housekeeping Goods. Cotton and Cotton Sheetings of all the best brands very cheap.

Great Bargains in Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.

Crashes, Towels, and Towelings from one-third to one-half less than usual prices.

Good Heavy White Bed Spreads from $1.00 upwards.

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Blankets and Flannels at a great discount.

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Cheapest Dress [illegible] ever offered in this city [illegible] heretofore.

[illegible] the cheap centre tables will be found [illegible] new attractions in Dress Goods at 12½ [illegible] 20 and 25 cts., among which are some in [illegible] Spring shades.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

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$40,000 IN CASH PRESENTS,

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Tuesday, Mar. 25, at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

As but few tickets remain unsold, parties wishing for them will please order immediately.

1 Grand Cash Present of $20,000 [illegible]

1,471 Presents, Amounting to $40,000 Cash.

The drawing will be conducted on the stage of the Academy of Music, in full view of the audience, and under personal supervision of the following well-known and disinterested gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as

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Is for lease, and Furniture for sale. This Hotel, with its elegant Furniture, is comparatively new, and in prime condition, doing a fine business in a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, being at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific with the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. Ottawa is the County Seat of LaSalle County, besides being the place of holding the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division of Illinois, and also being in one of the best and most thriving agricultural and manufacturing districts of the West.

The reputation of the "CLIFTON" is, perhaps, second to none in the West, and there exists no reason for falling but ill health of the proprietor.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7.

There are indications of greater activity and a better supply of money both here and in New York. The increasing disposition to speculate in agricultural products and in stocks, however, increases the demand in even greater proportion, and, though the National Banks are evidently letting out money more freely since the call for a report, it is apparent that the amount of unsatisfied applications for money is as large as ever.

The supply of New York exchange was smaller to-day, and, as indicated in our article of yesterday, the tendency of the price is upward. Sales were made between banks to-day at 50 cents per $1,000 discount.

With gold at 115⅝ to-day, the new 5 per cent bonds were quoted at 113⅛, including interest accrued since Feb. 1; turning the currency quotation into gold, and deducting the accrued interest, it leaves the net price of the bonds at 97¼ in gold. It is apparent that while investors can buy the new bonds in the market at these prices they will not subscribe for them at par. All the issues of 5-20s are from 1 to 1½ per cent higher in gold, and if investors felt disposed to make the change at all from the 5-20s to 5 per cents, they would undoubtedly prefer to sell their 5-20s in the market and buy the 5 per cents in the same place, and the present range of prices will probably stop the operations of the Syndicate.

Notwithstanding all that has been said of late about the improvement of the public credit, Government bonds are no higher in gold than they were a year ago. They are very little higher than they were two years ago, and, notwithstanding the great abundance of money in the European money markets at the present time, United States bonds are not as high as they were two or three months ago, when money was comparatively scarce in the European markets.

The steady rise in the price of gold shows that in failing to enact a law looking toward specie payments Congress has probably committed the country and its commercial interests to a period of greater fluctuations in the value of the currency than any that has been experienced for two or three years. Our cotton exports, which are always an important element in governing the price of gold, are likely to fall off more largely this spring than usual, for the reason that we have already exported a fourth more cotton since Sept. 1 than we did in the same period of last year, and we have a smaller stock to draw from for farther exports, and, from this cause alone, the tendency of gold would be upward. But, aside from this, is the avowed move of the Administration toward inflation of the currency by the claim of the Secretary of the Treasury that he has authority to issue $44,000,000 more greenbacks. The Secretary says he will not issue the $44,000,000 unless the commercial interests of the country demand it. But the very fact that he has the power to issue them will make an apparent necessity for issuing them. The acknowledged policy of inflation, together with the well-known fact that our exports of specie are steadily diminishing the stock of coin in the United States, causes a rise in gold, or, in other words, a depreciation in the value of the currency. A little over two months ago our currency was worth 89 cents on the dollar in gold. To-day it is worth only 86¼ cents. There is a decrease of over $18,000,000 in its purchasing power or exchangeable value, which operates practically the same as a contraction of the currency to that extent. If gold advances, as it probably will this spring, the effect will be to make a demand for more currency to counteract the depression in its value, and the Secretary will be importuned to "save the commercial interests of the country" by the issue of part of his "reserve fund." To this infatuation he will find himself compelled to yield. The issue of the currency will cause a further rise in gold, and create a further necessity for the issue of more and more of the depreciating currency.

Another cause of financial disturbance this year will be the law for the redistribution of $25,000,000 of National Bank currency by taking it from banks in the Eastern States and giving it to new National Banks in the West and South. Under the existing law, the Comptroller will be compelled to call upon the Eastern banks to surrender part of their circulation, and, in the process of redistribution, the supply of National Bank notes will be temporarily diminished, which will be still another plea for the issue of more greenbacks. Under the operation of the $54,000,000 act of July, 1870, for an increase of National Bank notes, and a corresponding contraction of greenbacks (or 3 per cents, which are practically the same thing), gold steadily declined and the value of the whole volume of currency gradually appreciated until the reversal of that policy by the failure of Congress to provide for a further increase of National Bank notes and a corresponding contraction of the greenbacks. The experience of the last two years ought to convince thinking people that the way to specie payments and a better currency is to remove the monopoly of National Bank circulation by making banking free, and by getting rid of the greenbacks, which are the real obstacle to the steady appreciation of the whole volume of paper currency in this country.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 5-20s of '62 | 115¼ | 115½ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 115¼ | 115½ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 114¼ | 114½ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 116 | 116¼ |
| 10-40s, ex int | 110¼ | 110½ |
| U. S. 5s (New Issue) | 112⅞ | 113⅛ |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | 100 | & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | 99½ | & int. |
| Illinois County 7s | 99½ | & int. |
| Sterling Exchange and Township 10s | 95 | @97½ |
| Gold Exchange (drafts) | 108½ | -109½ |
| Gold and Gold Coupons | | 115½ |
| | | 115⅝ |

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the last twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. 1873. | RECEIPTS. 1872. | SHIPMENTS. 1873. | SHIPMENTS. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 8,522 | 3,291 | 9,750 | 3,600 |
| Wheat, bu | 25,795 | 1,650 | 11,470 | 2,174 |
| Corn, bu | 88,130 | 81,140 | 11,994 | 33,710 |
| Oats, bu | 32,412 | 14,530 | 27,921 | 8,713 |
| Rye, bu | 4,678 | 350 | 1,172 | 775 |
| Barley, bu | 13,650 | 751 | 20,594 | 6,451 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 118,030 | 163,747 | 85,040 | 230,861 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 21,500 | 24,500 | 24,410 | |
| Broom corn, lbs | 14,200 | 18,290 | 11,750 | 530 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 229,660 | 118,740 | 2861,121 | 778,417 |
| Beef, brls | 1 | 85 | 46 | |
| Pork, brls | 125 | 215 | 834 | 741 |
| Lard, lbs | 186,420 | 181,810 | 226,776 | 412,562 |
| Tallow, lbs | 41,940 | 27,619 | 10,170 | 20,000 |
| Butter, lbs | 46,707 | 30,100 | 11,210 | 3,420 |
| Dressed hogs, No | 619 | 3,685 | 452 | 953 |
| Live hogs, No | 15,101 | 8,545 | 7,099 | 5,148 |
| Cattle, No | 2,578 | 2,545 | 1,647 | 1,263 |
| Sheep, No | 3,455 | 2,610 | 318 | 674 |
| Hides, lbs | 64,782 | 132,000 | 287,230 | 190,748 |
| Highwines, brls | 254 | 88 | 642 | 179 |
| Wool, lbs | 63,705 | 108,646 | 45,240 | 229,430 |
| Potatoes, bu | 4,061 | | | |
| Lumber, M feet | 305 | 672 | 758 | 771 |
| Shingles, M | 1,030 | 70 | 2,080 | 1,299 |
| Lath, M | | 71 | 34 | 20 |
| Salt, brls | 10 | | 1,065 | 1,178 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,041 bu wheat; 2,207 bu corn; 900 bu oats; 84 bu rye; 1,074 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 89½ cars wheat; 197½ cars corn; 27½ cars oats; 5½ cars rye; 15 cars barley. Total, 335 cars, or 134,000 bu.

OUR STATE INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

Another instance of the value of our grain inspection was furnished yesterday. Two cars of barley, which had been inspected as No. 3, were afterwards sold by sample, one at 73c, and the other at 75c per bu. The grain was equal in quality to the best No. 2, in the opinion of the man, who was known to be an expert, and was willing to pay the money that the grain was worth. And yet the grain-dealers "are not happy" under a system which permits such wide errors in judging the relative values of different parcels of grain.

The attempt has recently been made to apologize for the glaring faults of our inspection system, by raising the cry of "You're another—" charging that things were equally bad when the inspection was in the hands of the Board of Trade. Even if this were so, the fact would not justify the continuance of presently existing abuses. But the charge is far from being true; and most of the evils met with under the inspection of the Board of Trade were due to causes over which the Board had no control. These causes all had their origin in the position taken by the warehousemen, that it was an insult to them to assume that their conduct needed supervision. The warehousemen have ceased to preach from that text since the revelations in the cases of Hugh Maher and Munn & Scott were made public; the latter of which would probably have occurred much sooner if the State system of inspection and registration had never come into force. For instance, the warehousemen would only concede the right of the Board to be represented by an inspector inside their warehouses on condition that the persons so employed should not be objectionable to the warehousemen. Hence the hands of the Board were tied; and hence they were virtually obliged to reinstate one inspector who had been removed for what seemed, to very many members of the Board, to be good cause. The warehousemen had, practically, the appointing power, since they insisted upon nominating one of the three members of the Committee on Inspection, and on the right to close their doors if that Committee should send an inspector who would not report as they wished. The present warehousemen do not take such a position, and they upheld others, who are now out of the business, in taking that position, from a mistaken confidence. Our warehousemen are now disposed to do the fair thing, both in regard to acting fairly, and in satisfying the public that they do act fairly. Even supposing that the State intervention in its present form were required, which it was not, there is no more right or reason for now continuing it than in keeping the Southern States under military law after they had thrown down their arms, and given other proofs of willingness to live peaceably under the Constitution and flag of the United States.

The fact is, that the legislation of two years ago was a great mistake; it assumed to correct one evil by perpetrating a greater. The people cried out against a monopoly, and the ensuing Legislation tended to fasten that monopoly more firmly upon the people by legalizing its existence. The grain dealers of the city asked for bread, and the State Government threw them a stone. The representatives of the various grain interests of the United States gathered at Chicago, wanted the axiomatic right of storing their grain with whom they pleased, and of seeing personally, or by representative, that the persons whom they paid for that service took proper care of the property, and were able to deliver it in good order when called for. The wisdom of the paternal ruling in the case has been exemplified, not more in the present wretchedness called State inspection than by the fact that swindles in grain have been perpetrated since the passage of the act, so great that they might be well deemed impossible, and certainly find no parallel in the previous history of the trade of this city.

We may lay it down as an undisputed fact, that the present system of grain inspection by the State has not a single apologist or advocate in this city who is not engaged in carrying it out, and has not a single friend elsewhere among the men who are really interested in having the business properly conducted. The only people who want the system to be continued are those who fancy they have an interest in it, which they have not, those who are fond of putting a finger in every pie, to show their superior skill in kicking up a muss, and those who want to make unearned money out of it.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were fairly active to-day, and generally firm; some being considerably higher than yesterday, while none exhibited a decline. The receipts of produce were only moderate, and the thaw threatened to reduce the volume of receipts, by making the country roads too soft to permit the property to be hauled to the depots. It also stimulated buying, by holding out promises of an early resumption of lake navigation.

The only change noted in connection with the grocery market was a further reduction of an ⅛c in sugars. The demand for staple and side goods was again of a liberal character, and, with the exception above noted, former quotations were adhered to with considerable firmness. Dry goods were moving freely, and the aggregate distribution for the past five days considerably exceeds the sales during a corresponding period in any former season. There was no abatement in the firmness that has distinguished the market for some time past, and in certain lines a further upward movement seems imminent. Butter continues scarce, but the receipts are now improving, and no further advance is anticipated. The extreme high prices recently established tend to check consumption, and under fair receipts, prices must recede. Canned goods are moving freely, and are firm. Cheese also is fairly active at full prices. Fish, dried fruits, hay, hides, and leather sold at former quotations. The oil trade was moderately active at $19@19½c for carbon; at 72c for extra lard; at 95c@$1.02 for linseed, and at 80@82c for turpentine.

There was rather more doing in the lumber market, there being an improved inquiry on local account. Shingles on track remain firm at $3.25@3.50, and lath are quoted at $3.37½. Prices at the yards are unchanged. Iron, nails, and the metals continue to meet with a fair demand, at former rates. Fence wire is a shade lower, now quoted at 7½@7¾c; otherwise there was no change. Wooden ware and brooms are in tolerably fair demand, and prices rule steady. Wool was inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged. Seeds were quiet to-day, and in liberal supply; prices were hardly as firm, though without quotable change. Hops continue dull, and an easier feeling is manifested, especially in regard to the lower grades. Eastern are now quoted at 45@50c. The demand for poultry was fair, and yesterday's prices were generally adhered to, but the market is hardly so firm, owing to larger receipts. Eggs are in active request at 18@19c. Apples and lemons were easier, being more plenty. Other fruit was unchanged.

Dressed hogs were dull, and 15@20c per 100 lbs lower on lots in good condition, while soft lots were scarcely salable at any price. The thaw caused shippers to withdraw, leaving the market to the city butchers. Sales were reported of 76 head at $5.60; 87 at $5.55; and 135 soft at $5.25. Total, 298 head.

Lake freights were quiet and firm at recent quotations. One charter was reported at 13c for corn by sail to Buffalo.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Sale was reported of 100 brls at 86½c per gallon. Offerings are very light, and there is almost no demand; a small twist either way would cause a material change in [illegible].

Provisions were moderately active and again higher. Mess pork was in good demand at previous quotations, but did not advance with other products, having gone ahead much more rapidly than they in the upward movement of the past two or three days. Lard was 5c per 100 lbs higher, being reported to have advanced 1s 3d per 112 lbs in Liverpool. Meats were fully ⅛c per lb higher, with more doing in big round lots, the demand for which was probably speculative. The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates the increase in the number of hogs packed in the West as 400,000 at old points, and 100,000 additional from new points. This would give 5,368,000 hogs packed in this season in the West, against 4,868,000 in the winter of 1871-72. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.32½@14.35; do seller April, $14.47½@14.50; do seller May, $14.70@14.75; do seller June, $15.00@15.05; prime mess, $12.50@13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.95@8.00; do seller April, $8.05@8.10; do seller May, $8.25@8.27½. Green hams at 8¾@10¼c, according to weight. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¾@9½c for 20-lbs; 10½c for 18-lbs; 11c for 17-lbs; 11@11⅛c for 16-lbs; 11¾@12c for 15-lbs; 12½c for 14-lbs, and 13c for 13-lb averages. Green shoulders, 4½c; dry salted meats quotable at 5@5½c for shoulders; 7@7⅛c for long clear; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; and 7⅜@7½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5½c. English meats, 7c for Cumberlands; 7⅜@7½c, for short ribs; 7⅝@7⅝c for short clear; 12½@13½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 8½c for clear ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, buyer the month, at $14.50; 2,000 brls do seller April at $14.50; 500 brls do at $14.45; 500 brls do seller May at $14.80; 3,250 brls do at $14.75; 700 tcs lard at $8.00; 250 tcs do seller April at $8.10; 1,000 tcs do at $8.05; 1,000 tcs do at $8.00; 250 tcs do seller May at $8.25; 250 tcs do at $8.20; 100,000 lbs shoulders (at Peoria) at 5c; 100 bxs do and 100,000 lbs boxed at 5⅛c; 175,000 lbs rough sides at 6⅝c; 100,000 lbs short ribs (at Peoria) at 7c; 300,000 lbs do (mostly seller April) at 7½c; 250 boxes do at 7⅛c; 100 tcs rejected sweet pickled hams on private terms.

Flour was more active, being in better demand from both shippers and local dealers, the former being in the majority. The inquiry was principally for superfines, though a few lots of spring extras were taken for other points. Prices were steady. Bran was firm, with fair offerings. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Eagle) at $10.00; 50 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.87½; 300 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $7.25; 100 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $6.40; 100 brls do at $5.25; 300 brls do on private terms; 70 brls superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.15; 100 brls rye (Forest City), and 50 brls (Beloit City) at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls on private terms; 25 brls maize at $6.00. Total, 2,395 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $10.00, on track. The following were the closing quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair to choice white winter extras | $ 7.90 @10.50 |
| Red winter extras | 7.00 @ 8.00 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 6.12½@ 7.00 |
| Low to medium | 5.12½@ 6.00 |
| Good to fancy Minnesota | 7.00 @ 8.00 |
| Spring superfines | 3.50 @ 5.50 |
| Rye flour | 4.50 @ 4.60 |
| Bran | 10.00 @10.25 |
| Middlings | 11.00 @15.00 |

Wheat was active, and rather weak. The bulk of the trading was done at ⅛@⅜c advance on the like average for yesterday, but the market averaged ⅛@⅜c lower than the closing price of last evening, though New York was quoted stronger, and our receipts were not heavy. The market opened strong at the advance of the previous day, but was soon depressed by the announcement that Liverpool was 6d per brl lower on flour. It was subsequently ascertained that this was an error, and that Liverpool was 1d per 100 lbs higher on spring; but the market only worked up slowly, because the advance of yesterday was based on private reports of greater strength in Europe, which indicated that the public report of to-day would quote those markets considerably higher. The disappointment that resulted brought out liberal offerings, which were willingly taken, making the market an active one till towards noon, when a slight improvement in strength caused buyers to hold back, and the last hour of the session was quite dull. Seller April opened at $1.24⅛, advanced ⅛c, declined to $1.25⅝, rose to $1.24, and declined to $1.23⅛ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.22@1.23⅛, closing with sellers at the inside. Seller May sold at 1.27½@1.28⅝, closing at $1.27½. No. 1 spring sold at $1.29, but closed nominally lower. No. 2 spring, fresh receipts, sold at $1.22½@1.22¾, closing at the inside. No. 3 spring closed at $1.10, and rejected do at about 94c in ordinary houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu of No. 1 spring at $1.29; 30,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22¾; 15,600 bu do at $1.22⅝; 44,800 bu do at $1.22½; 25,000 bu do at $1.22¼; 20,000 bu do at $1.22⅛; 6,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10½; 4,800 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu rejected spring (Central) at 95c; 2,000 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93½c. Total, 151,400 bu.

Corn was active and strong, averaging ½c per bu higher than yesterday, under an urgent demand, which was due to the same causes as were noted to be in operation yesterday, and to reports of greater strength in Europe. Buyers were numerous, but the options for summer delivery were less in demand than corn for this month and next; hence these were relatively the strongest. Cash corn was bought freely to load into vessels, and also to carry into May and June,—the "carrying" business having recently received considerable accessions of capital, tempted by the profit offered in the now diminishing premium. Regular No. 2 corn, or seller the month, opened at 32¼c, advanced to 32⅝c, and closed at 32⅜@32½c. Strictly fresh receipts sold at 32⅝@33½c, closing at 33@33½c. Seller April sold at 32⅝@32½c; seller May at 36⅝@36⅞c; seller June at 37⅝@38c, and seller July at 39@39⅛c, all closing with outside quotations asked. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 (part to arrive) at 33¼c; 4,800 bu (part to arrive) at 33½c; 12,800 bu do at 33c; 2,400 bu do at 32⅞c; 20,800 bu do at 32⅝c; 38,000 bu do at 32⅝c; 55,600 bu do at 32½c; 20,000 bu do at 32⅜c; 29,000 bu do at 32¼c; 400 bu rejected at 28½c; 400 bu do at 28¼c; 6,000 bu do at 28c. Total, 198,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and ⅛@¼c higher, under a good demand, both for cash and future, which was brought out by reports of greater strength in New York. The shipments continue to nearly equal the receipts in volume, while there is a good inquiry for local consumption. Regular No. 2 sold at 26⅛@26⅝c; fresh receipts of do at 26¾c; seller April at 26⅜c; seller May at 29⅛@30c; and seller June at 31c, all closing strong. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 26⅝c; 3,000 bu do at 26⅝c; 18,000 bu do at 26½c. Total, 27,600 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and again advanced ½c per bu under light receipts and small offerings. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 66c, and 300 bu do at 65½c. Seller April sold at 67c.

Barley was more active, but irregular. There was a good demand for No. 2 from the short interest, some of whom seemed to be apprehensive of a squeeze on this month; but the inquiry was not sustained. No. 2 opened at 75c, and closed at about 74c for regular, or seller March. Seller the last half was reported to have sold at 74@74½c, and seller April at 73½@74c. No. 3 was a shade firmer, at 58c in Rock Island to 61c in Central. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.'s, at 76c, 2,400 bu do at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 73½c; 800 bu No. 3 (Central) at 61c; 400 bu do at 60c; 2,000 bu (N. S.) at 59c; 800 bu do at 58c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 800 bu do at 44c; 1,200 bu do at 43½c; 2,000 bu do at 43c; 400 bu by sample at 70c; 100 bu do at 66c, on track; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu at 73c; 600 bu at 70c, delivered. Total, 21,400 bu.

William Young & Co., of this city, have received replies to about 100 letters addressed to differents points in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, relative to the present and prospective supply of wheat. The tenor of their replies seemes to be that about one-third of last year's crop yet remains in first hands, and that on the 1st of April they will have a little more wheat than a year preceding.

The iron propeller Merchant, of the Erie and Western Transportation Company, the first iron merchant vessel built on the lakes, after a service of ten years, is now in dry dock at Buffalo, having thirty feet added to her length. When she was cut into, her iron frames and sides were found to be in as sound a condition as when she was first constructed. Her business season for each year has averaged seven and a half months, and during these ten seasons she has traveled 305,000 miles, transporting a Western freight aggregating 50,369 tons, and an Eastern freight amounting to 125,161 tons. This consisted of 3,625,360 bu of grain; 246,461 brls of flour, and 25,206,243 lbs of sundries. The actual value of the East bound products amounted to $5,645,374, and the estimated value of the West bound merchandise $10,073,260. Making a total of $15,719,334.

WOOL.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

The California wool trade for 1872 was unusually large, and generally profitable to growers. We began the year with a stock on hand in this city of 750,000 lbs. The product of the State is estimated to have been 24,255,000 lbs, of which 21,919,500 lbs were sent to San Francisco for a market. Most of this quantity was from the spring clip, say 13,551,000 lbs. There was also 1,150,000 lbs pulled wool manufactured here, and 1,175,000 lbs fleece received from Oregon. Our foreign imports amounted to 3,541,000 lbs, mostly shipments [illegible] tralia, a new feature in this market, [illegible] 3,606,717; by from California for the year [illegible]. Shipped from interior rail, 18,472,848; total California wool, 23,429,795; rior by rail wool shipped by sea, 296,180; Australian wool shipped hence by rail, 1,648,158; total, 25,374,142. The quantity taken for consumption in 1872 by the two factories in this city is estimated to have been 2,575,000 lbs, while the stock on hand here on Jan. 1, 1873, was 2,000,000 lbs domestic and 500,000 lbs foreign. The manifested value of the domestic wool exported by sea was $1,247,901, or nearly 35c per lb. This is 5c better than for the previous year. Taking this as a basis for shipments by rail, we find the total export value of the clip was $8,165,000.

Wool-raising in this State during the past three years has been quite remunerative. The shipments for this period aggregate 91,262,000 lbs, against 44,100,000 lbs for the previous eleven years. The stock of wool in this city at present is about 1,250,000 lbs. Most of this is from last year's spring clip, and a good portion of it dirty and inferior. The best clips are held at 30c, but at that figure there is no sale. The new clip will begin to come forward next month, and the April receipts will probably be large.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.22@1.22¼ cash or seller the month, closing at the inside, and $1.23⅛@1.23⅜ seller April, closing at $1.23⅜. Corn was in moderate demand and firmer, closing at 32⅛@32⅝c seller the month, and 32⅞@33c seller April, closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no change. A fair movement in choice corn is reported, but the lower grades remain inactive. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3¼c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—In the butter market the leading features were without important change. The receipts are slowly increasing, but thus far the demand keeps pace with, and indeed exceeds the supply, and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for a week past. Choice dairy is extremely scarce, and holders experienced no difficulty in obtaining the quoted prices, viz.: 32@35c. We quote: Common to choice roll, 22@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—Business in this department was not particularly active, the demand being mainly confined to grain bags and gunnies. Wool sacks were but little inquired for, nor was there any considerable demand for burlaps. Following are the prices current: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—Are in moderate demand at the following range of prices: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade seems to be "picking up" a little under the influence of moderate weather. Prices remain without material change, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $9.00@12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

| | First quality. | Double strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 6x 8 to 7x 9 | $ 5.75 | $ 8.00 |
| 7x10 to 8x10 | 6.75 | 9.00 |
| 8x11 to 10x13 | 7.25 | 10.00 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| 11x14 to 12x17 | 8.75 | 14.00 |
| 12x18 to 16x20 | 9.25 | 16.00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 10.00 | 18.00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 11.00 | 19.00 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 13.00 | 21.00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 14.00 | 24.00 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 15.00 | 26.00 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 16.00 | 28.00 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 18.00 | 29.00 |
| 30x50 to 32x52 | .... | 30.00 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | .... | 36.00 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | .... | 42.00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | .... | 45.00 |

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Activity again prevailed in the market for goods coming under this head, and former prices were invariably well sustained. English pickles and chow-chow were firmer, owing to the recent advance in manufacturers' prices, but no quotable change has as yet taken place here:

CANNED GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Peaches, 2 lb | $ 1.85@ 2.00 |
| Peaches, 3 lb | 2.85@ 3.20 |
| Pears, 2 lb | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Plums, damsons, 2 lb | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Green gages and egg, 2 lb | 2.75@ 3.25 |
| Quinces, 2 lb | 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Strawberries, 2 lb | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Raspberries | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Blackberries, 2 lb | 1.90@ 2.20 |
| Gooseberries, 2 lb | 2.25@ 2.50 |
| Tomatoes, 2 lb | 2.15@ 2.25 |
| Tomatoes, 3 lb | 2.50@ 2.70 |
| Corn, Elgin | 2.80@ 2.90 |
| Corn, Benton Harbor | 2.70@ 2.85 |
| Corn, Yarmouth | 2.90@ 3.00 |
| Peas, 2 lb, pod | 3.15@ 3.50 |
| Peas, 2 lb, soaked | 1.60@ 1.70 |
| Lima beans, 2 lb | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Succotash, 2 lb | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Lobster, 2 lb | 3.40@ 3.50 |
| Lobster, 1 lb | 2.40@ 2.50 |
| Oysters, 1 lb, full weight | 1.20@ 1.30 |
| Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight | 2.20@ 2.30 |
| Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight | 1.00@ 1.10 |
| Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight | 1.80@ 2.00 |

PICKLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg | $10.50@11.50 |
| Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg | 6.00@ 6.50 |
| Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg | 8.50@ 9.50 |
| Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg | 5.25@ 5.75 |
| Large, brls, 600 per pkg | 7.50@ 8.50 |
| Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg | 4.75@ 5.25 |
| In 10 gall. kegs, per keg | 3.75@ 4.25 |
| In 5 gall. kegs, per keg | 2.75@ 3.25 |
| Chow Chow (Harvey), qts | 5.75@ 6.25 |
| Chow Chow (Harvey), pts | 3.00@ 3.50 |
| Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts | 6.50@ 7.00 |
| Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts | 3.75@ 4.00 |

MAPLE SYRUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz | $ 9.50@10.00 |
| Pure, quart cans, per doz | 5.50@ 6.00 |
| Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz | 6.50@ 7.00 |
| Extra golden, quart cans, per doz | 4.00@ 4.25 |

CHEESE—Fine goods are daily becoming more scarce, and the market will probably be entirely bare before prime new cheese begins to come forward; hence holders are making no efforts to increase sales at the prices now current, the opinion seeming to prevail that a high range of prices will be established. Common to fair goods are in ample stock. We quote: New York factory, 16@17c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 13@15½c.

COAL—Quiet again prevailed in this market, and in certain descriptions of soft coal the feeling was easy. Lehigh, Lackawanna, and Erie remain firm as previously quoted, stocks being extremely light. We repeat our list: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. Prices range as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—There was a fair inquiry from local dealers. Shippers were also buying to some extent. The receipts are large and prices are lower; now quoted at 18@19c. Sales include 60 cases and 600 doz at 19c; 68 cases at 18c.

FEATHERS—Continue in fair request, the receipts being ample. Live geese fathers are firm, and strictly prime command full outside prices. We repeat: Prime live geese at 62@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c. We note a sale of 400 lbs prime live geese at 66c.

FISH—A satisfactorily active business was doing in the fish market, orders from interior merchants as well as from local retailers being numerous and liberal. Prices remain firm all around. We repeat our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Fair activity characterized the movement in foreign and domestic dried fruits to-day, and for most goods in the list the feeling evinced seemed firm. The following quotations are furnished: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 9¼@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5¾@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

FURS—Are in demand. The receipts are still moderate. Prices are without essential alteration. We quote: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.50; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.25; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@50c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 75c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@14c; winter, do, 1½ [illegible]; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@18c; do [illegible]; coon, 15@60c; deer skin, raw, [illegible]$1.00@1.75. dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, good local demand. Va-

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible], now quoted at $10.00@12.00 [illegible]. The supply is limited both here [illegible] East. Apples were coming in freely, fair to good fruit was lower, sale being reported at $2.50@3.25. We now quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.50@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; wild do a-$7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Messina do, $5.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—The spring-like weather of the past two or three days has had a favorable effect upon the grocery market, the demand both for staple and fancy goods exhibiting a satisfactory increase, and a better feeling being manifested among jobbers generally. Firmness is still a feature of the market for most articles enumerated in the following list, the only notable exception being sugars, which to-day suffered a further reduction of an ⅛c. At the present relatively low prices there is a brisk demand, and as stocks are moderate a reaction is among the possibilities. Coffees are steady. Pepper is tending higher. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 23@25½c; choice do, 24½@24½c; prime Rio, 24½@24½c; good do, 23½@24c; common do, 22½@22⅝c; roasting do, 21@21¾c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7⅝@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅛@13⅝c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12⅝@12⅝c; A, standard, 11⅞@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11⅝@11⅝c; B, 11⅝@11⅝c; extra C, 11⅛@11⅛c; C, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅛c; yellow C, 10⅞@10⅞c; choice brown, 10⅝@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9⅝@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 8⅞@9⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10⅝c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9⅛@9⅜c; common, 8⅛@9⅛c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅞@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7⅞c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅞@6⅞c; White Rose, 6⅞@6⅞c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅞c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Was in fair local request, but aside from this there was no considerable movement, there being, at present, very little Eastern or Southern demand. Stocks are more than ample, and holders are not particularly firm. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue to move on a liberal scale, and remain steady at former rates. The hide-cellars are kept well cleared of stock. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10⅝c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Continue dull. Eastern hops are lower; now quoted at 45@50c. In order to realize concessions are granted by holders in some instances. Quotations are as follows: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Are meeting with a fair and steadily increasing demand. The market is firm especially for English goods. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 4 6-10 | @ 5 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 5-10 | @ 7 | rates |
| Plate iron | 7 | @ 7½ | rates |
| Russia iron | 20 | @21c | ℔ lb |
| Russia iron, No. 1 stained | | 18c | ℔ lb |
| Norway nail rods | 9 | @10c | ℔ lb |
| German plow steel | 11 | @12c | ℔ lb |
| English cast plow steel | 12 | @12½c | ℔ lb |
| American tool steel | 16 | @18c | ℔ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @20 | rates |
| English tool steel | 21 | @22 | rates |
| English spring steel | 11 | @12½c | ℔ lb |

LAKE FREIGHTS—The schooner San Jacinto was reported for corn to Buffalo at 13c. Rates are quotable at 13@13½c.

LEATHER—No change was noticeable in the condition of the leather market. The volume of trade was small, neither local nor outside buyers manifesting a disposition to operate beyond meeting current necessities. Prices were fairly sustained all around:

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 39@ 41 |
| Country harness | 36@ 38 |
| Line, city, ℔ lb | 41@ 43 |
| Kip, ℔ lb | 60@ 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 85@ 1.20 |
| City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft | 28@ 30 |
| City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft | 25@ 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 25@ 27 |
| Collar, ℔ ft | 20@ 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, light | 35@ 38 |
| Rough upper, heavy | 32@ 35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 35@ 37 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2 | 33@ 35 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ 32 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | 1.25@ 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 85@ 1.10 |
| Kip, No. 2, heavy | 75@ 80 |
| Harness | 40@ 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@90.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.80@ 2.35 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.75@ 2.25 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ 2.15 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ 1.50 |

LUMBER—There was an improved demand for lumber on both local and interior account. Following are the prices current:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear | $52.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00@42.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 23.00@24.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00@21.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 37.00@39.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 30.00@33.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 35.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards | 37.00@40.00 |
| B stock boards | 28.00@30.00 |
| Common boards | 15.00@16.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 15.00@ |
| Fencing | 15.00@16.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 18.00@24.00 |
| Pickets, square | 15.00@16.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00@14.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 16.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 20.00@22.00 |
| Lath | 2.75 |
| Lath, on track | 3.37½ |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@ 2.00 |
| A or Star | 3.50@ 3.75 |
| Shingles on track | 3.25@ 3.50 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $25.00@40.00 |
| Black walnut | 25.00@80.00 |
| Maple | 14.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 30.00@40.00 |
| Butternut | 25.00@60.00 |
| Counter tops (select) | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched | @75.00 |
| Axles | 60@ 75 |
| Wagon poles (each) | 55@ 60 |
| Hickory | 50.00@75.00 |
| Box boards | 35.00@40.00 |
| Common | 20.00@25.00 |
| Clear | 30.00@35.00 |
| Culls | 12.00@14.00 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair degree of activity was witnessed, and prices were steady, if we except fence wire, which is a trifle lower. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.55; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Continue moderately active and steady at the following range of prices: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do, $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—There was a slight improvement in trade. Prices are steady as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ℔ lb | $ 18 @ 19 |
| Sisal rope, ℔ lb | 16 @ 17 |
| Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb | 20 @ 23 |
| Marline, ℔ lb | 20 @ 23 |
| Tarred rope, ℔ lb | 17 @ 19 |
| Oakum, ℔ bale | 5.00 @6.50 |
| Pitch, ℔ brl | 6.00 @7.00 |
| Tar, ℔ brl | 5.75 @6.50 |

OILS—Trade was again reported fairly active, and the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80@82c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PIG IRON—A fair number of orders were placed, and the market was firm at the quotations given below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Scotch (according to brand) | $52.00@67.00 |
| Tuscarawas | 60.00 |
| Massillon | 60.00 |
| Lake Superior | 58.00@60.00 |
| Chicago, stone coal | 57.00 |
| Missouri, stone coal | 57.00@58.00 |

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A liberal business was transacted in this class of goods without material variation in prices, the following being well sustained:

WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | 12.00 |
| Strictly pure | 10.00@11.00 |
| Fancy brands | |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] Montague | 14.50 |
| Genuine V[illegible] | 12.00 |
| Anw white | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad colors | 11.50 |
| Palace car colors | 9.50@10.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 3.50 |
| English Ven. red | 3.75@ 4.00 |
| English orange mineral | 15.00@16.00 |
| Pittsburgh orange mineral | 13.00 |
| English red lead | 12.00 |
| American red lead | 11.00@11.50 |
| Scarlet vermillion | 23.00 |
| Paris white | 4.00 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bulk | 3½c |
| In bladders | 4c |

POULTRY—Continues to meet with a fair inquiry. The receipts are a trifle larger, and prices are a shade easier, though choice stock brings the outside prices of yesterday. We quote turkeys at 12@14c; chickens, $3.00@4.50. Sales include 1,400 lbs choice turkeys at 13½c; 2,500 lbs at 13c; 1,400 lbs fair at 12½c; 54 doz chickens at $4.00; 14 doz do at $3.50.

POTATOES—Were in moderate local demand. Choice varieties, free from frost, are salable at 65@70c for Western and 80c for Ohios. Store lots are steady at 73@80c. Sales include: 1 car at 65c on track; 400 bu at 80c; 350 bu at 73@75c, in small lots from store.

SALT—Was in light request. Present prices are fully sustained, the stock of salt being very low. We repeat: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | $2.90 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | 2.90 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | 2.87 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 3.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x10 by 6x10 | 3.25 |

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.25 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.35 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.60 |

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 8x10 | $1.75 |
| 1 3-16 | 9x12 | 2.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x12 | 2.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 9x14 | 2.35 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x15 | 2.55 |

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

| Size of glass. | Thickness. | Size of 12-light window. | Price per window. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8x10 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 3½ by 3x9⅝ | 45c |
| 9x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 10x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 63c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 80c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 80c |

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was a little trading in timothy, but the general market for seeds of all descriptions was quiet, and prices weak. The lower grades of timothy are a trifle easier, but choice seed is held at $3.35@3.40. Clover was in large supply and dull at $4.80@5.20 for ordinary, and $5.60@5.65 for mammoth. Hungarian was nominal at 85c@1.00; millet at 65@70c. Good to choice flax is quoted at $2.00@2.10. Sales comprise 50 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 22 bags do at $3.37½; 25 bags do at $3.35; 35 bags do at $3.25; 182 bags do at $3.20; 180 bags fair at $3.15; 20 bags common at $3.00; 10 bags choice clover at $5.20; 23 bags bags do at $5.10; 6 bags common at $4.85; 16 bags do at $4.80; 45 bags mammoth at $5.65; 25 bags do at $5.00; 20 bags fair millet at 65c.

TEAS—Were moving freely at former quotations. We repeat our list: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in steady, fair request, and is firm at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was again quoted dull. Prices were unchanged: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was dull and heavy. Prices are weak and irregular, but quotable as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, extra medium | 58@63c |
| Tub, washed, fair to do | 53@58c |
| Common dingy | 48@50c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, light | 53@55c |
| Fleece, washed, X, light | 53@54c |
| Fleece, washed, XX, dingy | 43@47c |
| Fleece, washed, X, dingy | 43@47c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 51@54c |
| Fleece, washed, medium dingy | 43@48c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition | 32@35c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy | 28@31c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 32@36c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy | 31@34c |
| Super, pulled | 44@48c |
| Extra, pulled | 44@48c |

Burry wool 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Trade in this department is improving, and present prices are well sustained. Stocks are reported low. At a recent meeting of dealers, a decision to adhere to previous prices for the present was made. We repeat: Two-hoop pails, $2.50 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.75; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $11.50; No. 2 do, $10.00; No. 3 do, $9.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.65; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.50; do, No. 2, $10.50; do, No. 3, $9.50; do, No. 4, $8.50, per doz; headed clothes pins, $1.10@1.25 per box; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrell covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.65; do, ash, 2 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.75@3.50; do, No. 2, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are in urgent demand. Rates are as follows:

| Chicago to | 4th class per 100 lbs | Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward | Grain in bulk | Cured meats in bulk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston and New England | $.70 | $1.40 | 70 | 80 |
| New York | .65 | 1.30 | 65 | 75 |
| Albany | .60 | 1.20 | 60 | 70 |
| Buffalo | .35 | .70 | 35 | 40 |
| Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore | .60 | 1.20 | 60 | 70 |
| Wilmington, Del | .60 | 1.20 | 60 | 70 |
| Washington, D. C | .68 | 1.38 | 68 | 78 |
| Alexandria, Va | .78 | 1.56 | .... | .... |
| Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire | .40 | .80 | 40 | 45 |
| Wheeling | .45 | .90 | 45 | 50 |
| Detroit | .22½ | .45 | 22½ | 27½ |
| Cleveland | .27½ | .55 | 27½ | 32½ |
| Cincinnati, Columbus | .25 | .50 | 25 | .... |
| New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O | .40 | .80 | 40 | 45 |
| Oil City, Corry, & Franklin | .44 | .88 | 44 | 47½ |
| Norfolk, Va | .69 | 1.36 | .... | .... |
| Wilmington, N. C | .85 | 1.59 | .... | .... |
| Charleston, S. C | .85 | 1.70 | .... | .... |
| Savannah, Ga | .85 | 1.70 | .... | .... |
| Petersburg and Richmond | .77 | 1.54 | .... | .... |

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,251 | 12,346 | 1,771 |
| Tuesday | 2,648 | 17,373 | 804 |
| Wednesday | 2,007 | 15,838 | 1,259 |
| Thursday | 2,578 | 15,101 | 3,455 |
| Friday | 2,500 | 13,500 | 2,000 |
| Total | 12,074 | 74,158 | 9,289 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,708 | 9,012 | 1,356 |
| Tuesday | 1,158 | 6,235 | 2,231 |
| Wednesday | 816 | 11,177 | 502 |
| Thursday | 1,647 | 7,099 | 318 |
| Total | 6,329 | 33,523 | 4,407 |

CATTLE—There was a fair amount of trading in the different grades of stock, but the market was weak for all. The few choice beeves on sale were picked up by New York and Boston buyers at tolerably full prices, and stock steers also sold well up to former rates, but for all other descriptions the market was unsettled and lower, the decline averaging a strong ⅛c. The reaction was partly due to the unfavorable weather,—the rain-storm seriously interfering with outdoor operations,—but was mainly attributable to the inability of the railroads running eastward from here to furnish adequate transportation facilities. Then, too, the quality of the stock offered for sale was much below the average, there being no extra, and very few droves that would properly grade above medium. The range of prices paid was $2.00@6.12½—the inside for bulls, and the outside for a bunch of choice steers averaging 1,419 lbs. Most of the transfers, however, were within the range of $3.50@5.50 for common cows to good well-fatted steers. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards | $6.25@6.40 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs | 5.75@6.00 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs | 5.25@5.50 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 4.50@5.00 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.50@4.50 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,[illegible] | 3.25@4.25 |
| Inferior—Light and [illegible] cows, heifers, stags, bulls, [illegible] scallawag steers | 1.75@2.75 |
| Cattle—Northern summered | 2.50@3.50 |
| Cattle—Corn-fed Texas | 3.75@4.50 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | good steers | 1,324 | $5.50 |
| 13 | fair steers | 1,242 | 4.75 |
| 17 | fair steers | 1,286 | 5.00 |
| 81 | fair steers | 1,206 | 4.90 |
| 16 | butchers' steers | 1,298 | 4.65 |
| 15 | butchers' steers | 1,231 | 4.87½ |
| 16 | rough steers | 1,307 | 5.12½ |
| 15 | oxen | 1,392 | 4.00 |
| 17 | medium steers | 1,260 | 5.00 |
| 19 | medium steers | 1,214 | 4.90 |
| 21 | fair steers | 1,200 | 4.80 |
| 23 | stock steers | 1,039 | 4.20 |
| 13 | fleshy steers | 1,224 | 4.85 |
| 13 | fleshy steers | 1,099 | 4.90 |
| 27 | oxen | 1,413 | 4.87½ |
| 17 | cows | 933 | 3.25 |
| 10 | cows | 984 | 3.25 |
| 21 | cows | 1,272 | 5.36 |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,420 | 6.00 |
| 10 | cows | 977 | 3.25 |
| 13 | roughish steers | 1,300 | 5.00 |
| 22 | fleshy steers | 1,147 | 4.70 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,307 | 5.12½ |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,218 | 4.85 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,390 | 5.60 |
| 16 | medium steers | 1,280 | 5.00 |
| 15 | choice steers | 1,443 | 5.90 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,388 | 5.55 |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,470 | 6.15 |
| 25 | good steers | 1,342 | 5.65 |
| 14 | choice steers | 1,419 | 6.12½ |
| 10 | rough oxen | 1,570 | 5.00 |
| 17 | good steers | 1,338 | 5.50 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,287 | 5.50 |
| 15 | choice steers | 1,313 | 5.75 |
| 11 | butchers' stock | 1,060 | 3.75 |
| 15 | choice steers | 1,370 | 5.90 |
| 12 | fair steers | 1,226 | 4.80 |
| 51 | Texan steers | 1,223 | 4.60 |
| 24 | fair steers | 1,348 | 5.50 |
| 18 | fair steers | 1,235 | 5.20 |
| 16 | fair steers | 1,232 | 5.50 |
| 32 | fair steers | 1,289 | 5.00 |

HOGS—The hog trade was dull, and prices were weak and in buyers' favor. Receipts continue large for the season, and the difficulty of obtaining cars, together with the undesirable quality of the bulk of the hogs now coming forward, cause a feeling of depression. No sales were effected at over $4.80, while with two or three exceptions $4.75 was the highest price obtained. Sales were chiefly at $4.40@4.65, though some common coarse mixed lots sold as low as $4.25@4.35. Many remain unsold, and the "outlook" is by no means favorable.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 219 | $4.65 | 47 | 303 | $4.75 | 59 | 199 | $4.60 |
| 65 | 193 | 4.65 | 56 | 264 | 4.50 | 37 | 182 | 4.60 |
| 51 | 218 | 4.75 | 24 | 339 | 4.30 | 126 | 219 | 4.60 |
| 50 | 222 | 4.75 | 61 | 264 | 4.40 | 55 | 192 | 4.55 |
| 34 | 282 | 4.70 | 16 | 186 | 4.75 | 159 | 198 | 4.70 |
| 32 | 184 | 4.50 | 46 | 230 | 4.75 | 59 | 182 | 4.70 |
| 37 | 233 | 4.70 | 83 | 153 | 4.65 | 61 | 180 | 4.65 |
| 33 | 236 | 4.60 | 47 | 208 | 4.67 | 54 | 173 | 4.75 |
| 42 | 205 | 4.65 | 100 | 198 | 4.65 | 35 | 191 | 4.70 |
| 42 | 195 | 4.65 | 56 | 190 | 4.55 | 161 | 180 | 4.65 |
| 39 | 198 | 4.50 | 32 | 186 | 4.50 | 40 | 200 | 4.60 |
| 50 | 167 | 4.50 | 41 | 270 | 4.25 | 29 | 165 | 4.60 |
| 69 | 208 | 4.40 | 34 | 282 | 4.70 | 121 | 216 | 4.70 |
| 42 | 272 | 4.40 | 64 | 180 | 4.50 | 73 | 172 | 4.60 |
| 60 | 253 | 3.40 | 62 | 179 | 4.70 | 62 | 184 | 4.70 |
| 100 | 283 | 4.60 | 39 | 315 | 4.60 | 71 | 188 | 4.55 |
| 29 | 322 | 4.50 | 41 | 313 | 4.60 | 105 | 292 | 4.65 |
| 22 | 174 | 4.70 | 126 | 211 | 4.65 | 65 | 230 | 4.60 |
| 66 | 195 | 4.65 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—Fair activity characterized the sheep trade to-day, and, under moderate receipts, prices were sustained. There were a good many stale sheep on sale; but, after the wants of local butchers and shippers had been met, comparatively few remained in the pens unsold. Sales were reported at $3.25@3.75 for common thin mixed lots, at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice.

SHEEP SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | 80 | $4.40 | 77 | 98 | $4.35 | 198 | 90 | $5.00 |
| 476 | 97 | 5.12½ | 198 | 95 | 5.00 | 59 | 97 | 4.75 |

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

# ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

### Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | * 4:10 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | §9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:20 p. m. |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo | §9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:20 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | §9:00 p. m. | ‡‡7:20 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex | * 9:00 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

*Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st, and at Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express | * 9:30 a. m. | †11:20 a. m. |
| Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express | * 4:30 p. m. | *11:20 a. m. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 p. m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:45 a. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Galesburg Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 6:15 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 9:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | § 6:45 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *11:00 a. m. | * 5:50 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger | 7:45 a. m. | 8:10 p. m. |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 7:20 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:25 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 7:20 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:25 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 7:20 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:25 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex | † 9:15 p. m. | * 7:00 a. m. |
| *Gilman Passenger | * 5:15 p. m. | * 9:05 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 8:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 9:00 a. m. | * 6:40 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *12:10 p. m. | * 1:15 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:15 p. m. | * 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | * 6:15 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 7:25 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:00 p. m. | * 7:25 p. m. |

*On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

*Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 8:00 a. m. | § 8:00 p. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | * 4:20 p. m. | § 3:50 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | * 9:30 p. m. | § 8:30 a. m. |

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Express | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Express | †10:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:10 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:20 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | §11:00 p. m. | * 5:30 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:40 a. m. | * 7:15 p. m. |
| St. Paul Express | *10:10 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:20 a. m. |
| St. Paul Express | † 9:30 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex | *10:00 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 6:40 a. m. | * 9:20 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | †9:00 p. m. | *‡6:30 a. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | *10:10 a. m. |

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

*Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 163 Washington-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | * 7:40 a. m. | * 1:40 p. m. |
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex | * 7:00 p. m. | * 7:30 a. m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day express | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 7:30 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | §5:15 p. m. | § 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | †9:00 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Mail | * 4:55 a. m. | * 5:10 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | * 9:00 a. m. |

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:30 a. m. | * 8:45 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | § 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | †‡6:30 a. m. |
| INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail | * 5:30 a. m. | * 8:45 p. m. |
| Night Express | †5:15 p. m. | †‡6:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Morning Express | 9:00 a. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | *6:00 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

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FINE LACES,

French Embroideries,

&c., &c.

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$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

# AN ENGLISH VETERAN.

## One of Lord Nelson's Heroes in Chicago.

### In the British Navy for Ten Years—The Great Sea-Fight of Trafalgar.

### Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton—How They Looked to a British Middy.

### Frenchmen and Spaniards Seventy Years Ago.

A few months since the London journals announced the death, in that city, at the age of 85 years, of one of Lord Nelson's veterans, who took part in the great naval battle of Trafalgar. Of these men, as well as of the survivors of the battle of Waterloo, there are very few now living, and it is an exceedingly rare privilege to interview one of them, and listen to the narrations of the stirring events in which they participated at a time when war was the principal business of the civilized nations of Europe.

Probably there are few of the people of Chicago who are aware that there is residing here, in comparatively good health, and in the possession of all his faculties, at the age of 86 years, a gentleman who was, at the time of the battle of Trafalgar, on board a war vessel attached to the fleet which, under Lord Nelson, won this famous naval victory. Although at this time with the reserves, which were not called into action, our informant bears witness to the desolation which the great sea-fight occasioned in Europe, and to the wonderful stories related by his comrades of the bloody work of that eventful day, which closed the career of the commander whose life was a continual series of victories for the British nation, and to whom England's maritime supremacy is largely due.

Robert A. Ellis, a native Englishman (but long since a naturalized American citizen), in the early part of the present century, when about 18 years of age, entered the British naval service as a midshipman in the signal department, being at first attached to the ship-of-the-line Saturn, and subsequently to the flag-ship Royal George. The practice of impressing English seamen then prevailed, and, as business of all kinds languished, and war was the prevailing occupation, many young men, who had sufficient influence, obtained commissions as midshipmen in the navy, which placed them in the line of promotion on the official list.

Young Ellis remained in the service for about ten years, coming to this country shortly after the battle of Waterloo, previous to which, after retiring from the navy, he spent one year in France, Napoleon I. being then a prisoner at Elba. His observation of the French people at that time did not give him a very high impression of their ability for self-government, they being almost universally uneducated, and generally without thought for anything save their daily necessities and amusements. Under the Emperor the army had exhausted all the available vigorous manhood, many villages being made up of old men, women, and boys not old enough to be conscripted. He heard the very people in the streets of Havre, who had shouted *vive la Napoleon!* exult with undisguised bitterness over the downfall of "Napoleon, the conscriptor." Subsequent events in the history of France have not strengthened his faith in its people, and he thinks that no Republican Magistrate will be found strong enough to succeed President Thiers, and that his death will bring about another revolution, to be followed by a fresh despotism. A legislative chamber that boasts of half-a-dozen distinctly defined parties is evidently in a bad way, especially when it fears to trust the electors with the choice of its successors. The Republic of Spain he regards as a ridiculous farce. He saw enough of that cowardly people during the time the English fleet lay off Gibraltar to convince any one that the Spaniards were a nation of cut-throats, and relates an incident of an American merchant vessel being captured by a Spanish war-ship and its crew horribly mutilated, the vessel being recaptured by the British squadron, and the wounded Americans sent to the hospital at Gibraltar, the Spaniards being held till the close of the war as prisoners, as a punishment for their cruelty. The salvage money which belonged to the British crew was also ordered to be distributed among the American seamen. It was with difficulty that the English sailors could be restrained from revenging the cruelties perpetrated upon our countrymen on this occasion upon the cowardly Spaniards.

To show the prevailing ignorance in France, our informant states that one hundred Frenchmen were taken from a captured naval ship by the ship-of-the-line to which he was attached, not one of whom could read or write.

Mr. Ellis relates that he attended a naval court of inquiry, held on board the Royal George, then laying off the Downs, Sir Sidney Smith presiding, to try a case of insubordination by an impressed sailor, who claimed to be an American citizen, and refused, on the declaration of war, in 1812, between this country and Great Britain, to do his duty on a British vessel. The American Ambassador at London had previously investigated the case, and did not establish his claim to American citizenship. To corroborate his own statement, the prisoner brought forward, as a witness, a minor officer on the Royal George, who had at one time been an American citizen, but, having married an English woman, had become a British subject. This witness testified that he had served on board the American frigate Constitution, during the American Revolutionary war, and that he was satisfied from conversations with the prisoner, that he also must have served on that frigate, as he could not otherwise have been conversant with certain facts with which he had shown his familiarity. This was all the evidence offered by the accused, and the Court sentenced him to be flogged; but the sentence was set aside by the fleet commander, who decided contrary to the opinion of the American Minister, that the man was an American citizen. He was therefore released from the navy, and held as a prisoner of war, and subsequently exchanged. Mr. Ellis says that on coming here, somewhere about the year 1815, he found the anti-American feelings credited to England greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Ellis said he often saw Lord Nelson; but the minor officers and men of the British navy held no very exalted opinion of his character, regarding him as tyrannical and overbearing. Nor was this great sea fighter a man of imposing or elegant appearance. Being of slight build, and having lost an arm and an eye in battle, he would hardly be regarded as a passable gallant by our fashionable belles, and the marked preference which Lady Hamilton, the celebrated beautp, bestowed upon him, created not a little jealousy in high circles, and as is well known, become a thorn in the flesh of the distinguished Admiral.

Mr. Ellis has resided continuously in this country since his arrival here, a large part of the time in Newark, N. J., where his son acquired some local political reputation. After his son's death, some five years ago, he came to Chicago, where he has since resided with a relative. He is very intelligent, and as ready in conversation as most young men, upon current topics, and notwithstanding the sight of one of his eyes is affected, he is able to read the papers daily, thereby keeping up with all prominent events. What he has seen of war and revolutions in this and other countries, and their sad effects, have rendered him a sturdy opponent of the arbitrament of battle, and he never fails to urge upon all having public influence to exert it in behalf of international settlement of all difficulties which threaten to disturb the peace of the world. In regard to all wars, save those of a purely defensive character, he holds with Hosea Bigelow:

As for war, I call it murder!
There you have it, plain and flat,
I don't have to go no furder
Than my Testament for that.

We could wish that this youthful and progressive octogenarian might live to see his aspirations for an universal rule of peace recognized and enforced by the civilized nations; but it is to be feared that the ambition for empire, the lust of power, and national rivalries, will for generations to come sway the destinies of mankind, postponing to the indefinite future the realization of the Christian millennium, which has been the dream of the humanitarian philosophers for centuries.

### Costly Costume.

The most elegant and costly costume ever made in Paris was sent to a lady for a fancy dress ball in New York. The first outside skirt is made of gold cloth; over the front of this are extended thread of pearls so as to form squares; in the centre of each is a different flower, made of imitation jewels. The second jupe is made of white satin, embroidered in silver, with a flounce of old lace placed round the edge and turned upward. The heavy folds on each side are retained by jewels, and the long-pointed corsage is covered with them in front. The court-mantle of sky-blue satin is caught up on the shoulders underneath a ruff of gold lace upheld by invisible wires. Strings of pearls and diamonds adorn the neck and arms. In the high coiffure, Duthe style, is to be placed a miniature vessel under full sail; over this garlands of flowers are strewn, and serve to retain the structure in its position. The costume costs nearly $2,000, including the jewels and lace; more than two months were spent upon the drawings and subsequent preparation of the dress.

# THE RAILROADS.

## The "Grinding Monopolists" to Have a Hearing Before the Legislature.

### Another Version of the Viaduct Agreement—A New Road to the Coal-Fields.

The other side of the vexed railroad question is to be given a hearing at Springfield. The indignant cry of the oppressed farmers against the "gridning monopolies" has been heard all over the State. On Tuesday evening next, the defendants in this cause against the people are to be heard. They will put in their plea by courteous request of the Railroad Committee of the House. Doubtless their case will be ably presented. It is intrusted to men who are practically and fully conversant with the details of railroad operation. Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and Col. J. H. Howe, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, were invited; but the former gentleman is in New York, and the latter is confined to his house by very severe illness. Their General Superintendents are thoroughly competent substitutes could they escape from office duties. For the Illinois Central, Mr. John Newell, the President, who, a dozen years ago, served as Engineer of the company of which he is now the head, will appear. His experience as General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad might enable him to cite some interesting facts connected with railroad legislation. He will be accompanied by Mr. Robert Harris, who also commenced his railroad career as a civil engineer, and has proved his ability to "run" a railroad by making the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road equal to the best on the continent. The gentlemen named are thoroughly posted upon the question at issue. They admit the existence of abuses, and will cheerfully co-operate with our legislators in remedying any just causes of complaint.

THOSE VIADUCTS.

The statement circulated by certain dailies, that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Railway Companies had agreed with the city to construct a viaduct and approaches over the railroad crossing on Canal street, near Sixteenth, was somewhat erroneous. There are three parties to this agreement, one of whom—the Northwestern—has not given its sanction. At the meeting held for the purpose, on Wednesday last, plans were submitted by the city for the construction of the viaduct, etc., at an estimated cost of $105,000. The Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Mr. Max Hjortsberg, also submitted estimates varying but slightly from those of Mr. Chesborough. The President of the C., B. & Q. Company offered, on behalf of the railway, to bear the cost of the superstructure and retaining walls for the approaches, and also the expense of repairing the approaches when filled. This would make the viaducts, etc., cost the two companies about $90,000. The city is to assume every other incidental expense. This proposition was accepted by the city authorities, and only awaits the sanction of the Northwestern Company prior to its consummation. The Executive Committee of the Northwestern Company meet in New York, and it will therefore be some days before their decision is received. The basis of this agreement is not to be considered a precedent, because the city authorities still hold that the railroads must assume liability for land-damages.

ANOTHER RAILWAY.

A movement is on foot looking to the organization of an important railway-line from Chicago *via* Lombard, to the great coal-belt of Illinois. A section of country in the counties of DuPage, Kendall, and Will, now without a north-east and southwest road, will appreciate the fact that the proposed company intends so important an undertaking. The Chicago, Lombard & Southwestern Company is about complying with the General Railroad law, and at an early day the line is to be run, and the route adopted from Lombard, in DuPage County, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, south and southwest, to the coal-fields of Will and Kendall Counties. Among the corporators now residents of Chicago are Col. T. J. Turner, D. L. Boone, W. F. Brewster, and C. W. Waite. This enterprise is one that will open up a field now unoccupied by any road, and will give the Northwest a cheap and abundant supply of coal, as well as supplying Chicago with another important railway connection.

# WALL STREET'S SECRETS.

## Wonderful Career of a Millionaire Financier—The Reverses and Successes of the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Ten Millions Made in Three Years.

*From the New York Sun, March 5.*

Mr. Alden B. Stockwell, the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, over whose affairs rumor has been very busy in the money mart and club-houses during the past few days, or since the Company's stock began to depreciate, is one of the most prominent speculators in Wall street. Although comparatively unknown outside of financial circles, he is a central figure among the millionaires on 'Change. Within the short space of three years he has presented an example of pecuniary success far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine worshippers of Mammon. From ordinary circumstances he has risen to be the possessor of fabulous wealth, and to share with Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith the reputation of being the most wealthy among the entire operators on the street. His deeds of monetary daring have been numerous and noteworthy, and have been conducted on a scale of greater magnitude than those of the veterans on the stock market, like Commodore Vanderbilt and Uncle Daniel Drew, ever dreamed of undertaking.

Mr. Stockwell is of humble parentage, his father being at one time in the livery stable business in Cleveland, O., where the great steamship manager was born. He is about 25 years of age. The turning point in his career, which had previously been quiet and uneventful, occurred in 1865, while he was acting as Purser on one of the Potomac River boats. On one of the vessel's trips down the river from Washington, the late Elias Howe, of Connecticut, the distinguished inventor of the sewing machine, was a passenger, with his eldest daughter in his company. Young Stockwell was very attentive and considerate of the comfort of Mr. and Miss Howe, and extended more than the customary courtesies to them. The acquaintance which was then formed between the purser and the Howes was renewed in the following year in Paris, where the father and daughter went for their health. The future millionaire was quick to journey after them to the French capital, after collecting all the money at his command to enable him to travel in style. On his arrival there he laid siege to the affections of the young lady, and was not long in obtaining her consent to their marriage. Mr. Howe's sanction was secured, and they were wedded with much *eclat*. They tarried amid the gaieties of Paris for a short time after their nuptials, and then returned to this country.

Subsequently, Mr. Howe's second daughter was introduced to Mr. Stockwell's brother, Col. Levi B. Stockwell, and before many months a new match had been formed. Mr. Howe died in 1869, and left all his vast property to his two daughters. Soon after this event, Mr. Stockwell threw himself into the arena of the bulls and bears.

At first he confined himself to small investments, but gradually launched into heavier and more colossal operations. Pacific Mail was his favorite stock, and under his manipulation it rapidly advanced in value. He purchased share after share, and made it an active stock. His ambiton had led him to become a Director in the Company. After getting himself elected a Director, he aspired to the Presidency of the corporation, to which he also got himself chosen. Once in the coveted seat, he began to consider how he could keep himself there without being obliged to carry the stock of the Company. A solution was presented in the Panama Railway.

The stock of this road was selling very low, and Mr. Stockwell seized on it as the instrument which was to keep him in control of Pacific Mail. He knew that the steamship company was powerless without the railway by which its passengers and freight were carried across the isthmus, and that the possession of its stock would enable him to unload himself of Pacific Mail, and at the same time prevent his removal from the Presidency. He therefore sold short of Pacific Mail, which Henry N. Smith began buying in, in the hope of creating a corner. The stock dropped several per cent, and after Smith had secured the most of it, he contracted with Mr. Stockwell to sell it back at 90 in three months. Before the contract could be fulfilled, the Northwestern gale swept over Wall street, and unexpectedly stranded Smith, who was just as eager to get the Pacific Mail off his hands as he was previously anxious to carry it. Speculators say that he besseched Stockwell, with tears in his eyes, to take it back, and that it cost him a bonus of $500,000 before he could be released from the contract.

The fortune which Mr. Stockwell has amassed from his different speculations has been variously estimated at from eight to ten million dollars. How much of this he has lost in the recent fluctuations in Pacific Mail is yet unknown.

In personal appearance Mr. Stockwell is medium-sized, and possesses a penetrating blue eye. He wears a moustache and flowing English side whiskers of red color. He is very quick and decided in his manner. His house on Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street, is one of the most elegant and costly in the city. It is furnished in a style of the greatest grandeur. Even the fenders around the grates in the drawing-room are of gold. Mr. Stockwell lost his wife about a year ago, and it is now reported in fashionable quarters that he is engaged to a well-known New York belle.

### How a Man Without Arms Chastised His Wife.

Grace Greenwood writes from Washington to the New York *Times*: "I am told that there used to be employed in the Coast Survey, opposite us, an odd little monster without arms, who yet performed the duties of a messenger, going back and forth with a letter bag fastened about his neck. This armless Quilp, strangely enough, had a wife, good, as wives go, but occasionally giving him some trouble and requiring some discipline. It seems Providence never leaves a poor unfortunate utterly without resource, and this man managed to keep his better two-thirds in proper subjection by adopting the favorite African mode of attack at defense, known as butting. Persistent and pitiless, he used to drive her about the house, up-stairs and down, with his prone, avenging caput, until his sovereign wrath was appeased. His neck grew thick and strong with exercise; there was no hair on the top of his head. Sometimes he would get the poor little woman behind the door and jam it against her until she was subdued and ready to cry *jam satis!*"

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIVELY DEMAND FOR HORSES. CAN SELL 50 head different grades in a few days. Parties wishing to sell please call at 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

AUCTION—SATURDAYS OF HORSES, CARriages, wagons, harness; stabling for boarders; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 6 YEARS OLD THIS spring, sound and kind, suitable for a lady to drive; also a good top buggy, and new harness, &c.; will sell the whole rig for $300 if taken immediately. Can be seen at 306 Thirty-third st.

FOR SALE—25 WORK, DRIVING, AND RIDING horses, cheap. Also double and single harness, express wagon, and open buggy. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY MARE, WITH black mane and tail; very gentle and good driver; also broke for the saddle. Apply at KETCHUM, MARTIN & CO.'S, 201 Madison-st.

HAVING PURCHASED THE OMAHA STABLE, I am prepared to receive and board gentlemen's road horses, and will give the best of care for $5 per week. Livery in all its branches. A. D. HALL, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

NORTHWESTERN LIVERY AND BOARDING Stables, No. 263 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st. bridge. We have first-class accommodation for boarding and sale horses at reasonable prices. Shippers and dealers will find our stables the best located in the city for sale purposes. We are prepared to make favorable contracts with merchants and others for the care and keeping of any given number of horses. Give us a call. Buggies and carriages to let. D. F. DANFORTH & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BLACK HORSE, 15 hands high, white stripe down the face, and if one or both hind feet are white it will not be objectionable. He must be a quick-stepper, to match. Must be kind, and sound every way. C. HOLLAND, corner Ellis-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

WE HAVE FIRST-CLASS STABLING AND BEST of care at reasonable prices for 100 horses at 261 and 263 State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. BRADLEY & WILLS.

WANTED—TO RENT—PREMISES SUITABLE for fitting up a first-class photograph gallery, on Madison-st., Wabash-av., or State-st. State location to H & J, City Post-Office.

WANTED—LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON, CHEAP for cash. 82 South Water-st.

6 HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP. BIG HEAVY horses to be seen at 747 West Madison-st., if call for to-day.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR FIRST-CLASS billiard hall and sample room. Terms cash. Address R 54, Tribune office.

BEING OBLIGED TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR several months,—perhaps permanently,—I offer for sale a business which is in every respect first-class. To a man of good business habits, who will maintain the reputation of the goods, I will make the payments easy, or, if desired, retain an interest as silent partner. The business is manufacturing, the goods staple, and the sale in a great measure already provided for. None need apply unless they have at least $5,000 in cash, and are in shape to take hold at once. Address X 84, Tribune office.

BILLIARD HALL, 2 RESTAURANTS, EUROPEAN Hotel, grocery store and cigar store for sale; good business chances. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR COTtage and lot. 434 West Madison-st. (basement.)

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR sale. A good chance to get into business. Inquire at 831 West Lake-st.

MEAT MARKET DOING A GOOD BUSINESS for sale cheap. Good reasons for selling. Apply at 158 Archer-av.

ON ACCOUNT OF MOVING—LAST CHANCE TO purchase the well-known and paying SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House, at a price far below its value. Cash customers, apply at the place, corner Canal and Washington-sts., at once.

RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, ESTABLISHED five years, with a first-class all cash trade, for sale. Rare chance to step into a nice paying business. Ill health cause of selling. L. S. BANTA, No. 1298 State-st., near Twenty-ninth.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 9,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power; cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $500 WHO WISHES to make a small fortune during the coming year. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 HORSE AND NEW buggy and harness for a lot on South Side; will pay balance in cash. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, 63 McGregor-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO first-class fruit farms, $14,000 and $17,000, that bring a fine revenue. Incumbrance will be assumed upon improved property, if required. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A PERFECTLY SOUND, 8-YEAR old carriage horse and family carriage, and 12 large lots 55x180, three minutes' walk from depot, in large town on C., B. & Q. R. R., sixty minutes' ride from city; will take house and lot on South Side, pay some cash, or assume small incumbrance. H. W. HOYT, Room 1, corner Madison and State-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HORSE AND BUGGY for lot in Englewood and vicinity. Inquire at 18 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE PREMISES 43 TWENty-sixth-st., consisting of lot 60x130 feet, house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, furnace, &c.; barn for 3 horses and carriage room—for a first-class house and barn and smaller lot, located between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fifth-sts., and State-st. and the lake. Apply to or address S. A. IRISH, 234 South Water-st.

WANTED—SUBURBAN PROPERTY OR CHEAP city lots for well-located Iowa prairie; Government titles. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—RACINE AND MILWAUKEE colored, pressed, and common brick for sale at No. 78 North LaSalle-st. C. A. SMITH & CO.

BUILDING MATERIAL—500,000 BRICK, LAID IN the wall, wanted, in exchange for a house and lot in fine location on South Side; also house and lot for 200,000 feet lumber. C. S. BURDICK, 92 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CUT STONE, 12-INCH FACE, CUT FOR basement wall 4 feet high 150 feet long; also 20,000 pressed brick, on North Side. Apply to O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BARROOM FIXTURES; will be sold very cheap. Apply at 642 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. E. E. RYAN & CO., 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE CIRCULAR BAR COUNter, large family refrigerator, office desk, chairs, casters, crockery-ware, ice-pitchers. Basement 371 Wabash-av.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. S. K. TATUM, LADIES' PHYSICIAN AND national medium. 54 South Curtis-st., Chicago.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, Business and Medical Medium, 290 West Madison-st.

## MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7¼ OCtaves, cost $500. A great sacrifice. Apply at 418 Wabash-av.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LETTER UNDER NO. 14 O. K. COME Saturday from 3 to 4 p. m., or Sunday.

## FOUND.

FOUND—ON NORTH SIDE, MARCH 6, A SMALL sum. Call at 45 East Kinzie-st., and prove ownership.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES:
First-class 3-story marble-front house on Indiana-av., just south of Sixteenth-st., $18,000.
2-story brick house on Wabash-av., just north of Twelfth-st., $16,000.
3-story marble-front house No. 697 Wabash-av., $27,500.
3-story brick house No. 1222 Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts.
3-story marble-front house No. 684 Michigan-av., $23,000.
2-story marble-front house No. 95 Calumet-av., with 50 feet of ground, $30,000.
3-story brick house No. 694 Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., $25,000.
3-story marble-front house on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., $20,000.
2-story frame house between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on Michigan-av., east front, with 50 feet of ground, $16,000.
Frame house No. 1164 Indiana-av., with furniture, $12,000.
Also, a number of houses, eligibly located on the avenues, from $15,000 to $60,000 each.
A. J. AVERELL,
Office, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Building.

FOR SALE—899 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house, $26,000.
No. 502 Michigan-av., 3-story marble front house, $15,000.
No. 738 Michigan-av., 3-story brick house.
No. 1041 Prairie-av., 2-story and French-roof marble-front house.
No. 229 Thirtieth-st., 2-story frame house, brick basement, $8,000.
No. 810 Michigan-av., 3-story frame house.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FIFTEENTH-st., 3-story and basement brick, first-class, $31,000.
Indiana-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story, 12 rooms, 8 large closets; nice home; $9,000; only $2,500 cash.
Burnside-st., new 15-room house, $4,000.
Hoyne-st., near Hubbard, 12-room house, $5,500.
West Monroe-st., 2 new 10-room houses, $5,500 each.
Elizabeth-st., 7-room house, $2,600.
FRANCIS W. COREY & CO.,
107 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FRAME HOUSE and lot, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., east front, and well located, or will exchange for house and lot further south and east; north of Twenty-ninth-st. preferred. A line, stating price and location, addressed to HOME, P. O. Box 118, will be promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH, A BLOCK OF two neat new 2-story and brick basement dwellings, and lots, east front; bay windows, and very pleasant. Come and bid. ORCUTT, corner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house, ten rooms, ten closets, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet, to a 40-foot alley; 406 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST COR. OF MICHIGAN-av. and Eighteenth-st., 99x172 feet, with improvements, or will divide. CHAS. CORYELL, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTHWEST corner Wallace and Thirty-first-sts.; also, the 20-acre grove block with $40,000 residence, known as Block 5, in the east half Section 29, Town 40, Range 14 east, or would exchange either or both for first-class improved or unimproved realty in Chicago, and assume $50,000 incumbrance. Both blocks are free from incumbrance. Title direct from the Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 1 and 2, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—70 PARK-AV., ONE FINE BRICK house and barn, all modern improvements. The ground on corner Page-st. and Park-av., 64½x130 feet; will sell at less than cost, for the reason going to California; terms $10,000 cash, balance on time at 10 per cent interest. No middle man need apply. ABNER KIRBY, 244 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. 103 feet, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500—EASY TERMS—WE have 80 lots inside of old city limits, on Western-av., Oakley and Leavitt-sts., within two blocks of street-cars, omnibus and railroad line, at the above prices; title perfect. Call at our office and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE-st.; Three more of those houses and lots, with marble mantels, bath-room, etc., at $4,000 to $4,500, in a good neighborhood; only $600 cash, balance on four years' time. Few such chances ever offered.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—5 CHEAP LOTS ON THIRTY-THIRD-st., east of Archer-av., having street in front and rear, $300—$200 cash and $100 per year. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—24 OR 48X140 FEET ADjoining Hibbard & Spencer's, corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av. Party wall on either side. Can be bought at a bargain. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, BARN, AND lot on Fulton-st., near cars and omnibusses, for $3,000, worth $3,500; two-thirds cash, balance in one year; perfect title; owner will show the property. Address T 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., LOCKE-ST., Greeley-st., Fuller-st., and Hickory-st., cheap, and on easy terms. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—COTTAGE WITH FIVE rooms, stable, and one acre of ground; cheap and easy tearms. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 965 INDIANA-AV., WITH 25 or 50 feet of ground. REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements.
25 feet on Fourth-av., near Harrison-st., with two-story frame house.
49 by 160, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—50X130, WEST ADAMS, NEAR HALsted.
50x150, Clinton, near Taylor-st.
50x125, Halsted, near Lake.
2 lots on Second-st.; cheap.
Lots in Englewood from $10 to $30 per foot.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
4 acres near Lawndale.
5 acres in Englewood at $2,250 per acre.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$2,950 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS cottage and lot in a first-class neighborhood. Easy terms. Call for AYERS, on Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LOT ON THE NORTH Side, just outside fire limits, three blocks west of Lincoln Park. Address T 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; also, fine 2-story house, Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; best bargains in the market. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—34 FEET CORNER BURNSIDE AND Fortieth-sts., $1,100; 56 feet corner Thirty-eighth and Langley-sts., $110; 50 feet on Sixty-first., near Nicholas-av., Englewood. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE BASEMENT COTTAGE, 306 Thirty-third-st., of 7 rooms and closets. Water in the house and new barn on lot, built last summer, all in good order. Will be sold cheap; owner wishes to leave the city. Purchaser to assume incumbrances; balance cash. For particulars inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE, DASHIELL, Lowe, and Hubbs-st.
JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 158 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Oak; very cheap as owner is bound to sell. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON SIXTEENTH AND Rebecca-sts., near Western-av., and close to railroad crossing where all trains stop; only $500 each: at which price they are a good investment for improvement or speculation. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, IN GOOD repair, arranged for two families, if desired, with large lot, on Oakley-st., near Fulton, $4,500. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV.; 80 feet south of Congress-st. Will take good residence or acre property as first payment. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST., BEtween Oakley and Western-avs., at a bargain if taken at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,200—A HOUSE, AND LOT OF ground 180 feet front by 180 feet deep, in Geneva, Ill.; stands on high ground; beautiful view of surrounding country and Fox River; house contains 5 rooms, basement, and attic chambers, besides plenty closets. Address, for terms, &c., Mrs. ELIZA A. BATES, Box 73, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY VERY CHEAP A GOOD farm of 97 acres, fair buildings, on a railroad in fruit-belt of Illinois; lies high and level; easy terms. Address A. SELLER, Academia, Pa.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM, ONLY 35 MILES from Chicago, and 3 from Waukegan, containing 30 acres of land, with good cottage house, frame barn, with stable, cow, hog, and poultry houses attached; orchard, 100 bearing trees; 2 good wells, &c., well fenced. Terms half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Address GEO. RANKIN, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, a dwelling house and whole block in the village of Geneva, Kane Co., Ill. The house has ten rooms; cellar under the whole house; two cisterns, a well; also a good barn, nearly new. There is also an orchard of fifty bearing apple trees of the best variety of fruit, cherry and pear trees, &c. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME SUBDIVISion; owners that will sell low, that I can profit by retailing lots, may address T 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—BETWEEN WESTERN-AV. AND Park, ten lots, well located, for immediate building. Would like them all on time. N 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, OR CASH AND EXchange, city, suburban, and country real estate; dwellings, stores, farms, acre property, and lots; exchanges solicited on a cash value basis. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, CONVEnient house in the southern part of city, north of Thirty-fifth-st., in a good locality; will pay small sum down and balance in monthly payments. Address E 92, Tribune office.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—FOR the best-paying business in the country. $45 a day has been made, and now is a good chance for men and women in city and country to engage. Business light and honorable, and large profits guaranteed. Samples sent for 50 cents. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BLUE ISLAND LAND AND Building Company are now ready to put into market some of their choicest property at Washington Heights, being the ridge property known as Morgan Park. The Company have expended over $60,000 in improving said property during the last year and propose to still continue said improvements until Morgan Park shall not be excelled as a choice residence place by any suburb in Cook County. There will be fine schools, both for male and female, built during the season, and ample and convenient railroad facilities unsurpassed by any other suburb of Chicago are already established. All the streets are either graded or to be graded on the opening of spring, and tree-planting will be extensively carried on; over 4,000 trees will be planted this spring. Taken all in all we feel confident that we can offer greater inducements to those wishing to live in a growing and beautiful suburb than anyone else in Chicago. Call on our Sole Agent, GEORGE R. CLARKE, Room 11, Chamber of Commerce, for further particulars and for prices, as we recognize no Agents excepting those who operate by or through him. The Blue Island Land and Building Company, 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—I AM opening a new subdivision in Evanston, and will sell the first ten lots at $200 each; terms, $50 cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. These lots are each 38 feet front by 150 feet deep, and three blocks from the railroad and five blocks from North Evanston depot, and near good improvements. Come and see them. R. COMMONS, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—A FINE RESIDENCE near lake shore; only one block from the Great Lake Shore Drive to Chicago; fine shrubbery, grape and strawberry vines, etc., good barn, and other outhouses. 110 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; street 100 feet wide. Will be sold for $1,000 less than value. For further particulars, inquire of ALFRED L. SEWELL, 119 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON LINCOLN-AV., NEAR Ravenswood, $1,200 per acre. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from the Court House; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out on the entire property; parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing; price of lots, from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State. Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT $1,500 PER acre, near the crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Pacific Railroads; also, good farm lands near the city. WM. PRICE, No. 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE CHICAGO, ALTON & St. Louis Railroad, subdivided; office maps made, ready for market; 12 miles out; price, $3,000 cash. H. H. ARMSTEAD, Room 63, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR shops; a few good lots still unsold, $16 to $25 per foot; one-sixth cash, balance in four years; also, good lot on Madison-st., east of California, $75 per foot. LARKIN & JENKS, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LARKIN & JENKS HAVE ADDED ANother subdivision to their large list of first-class property, 180 lots, one mile from the Normal School, and only four blocks from depot, 25x125 for $200 per lot; $30 cash, balance on long time. Office Room 1, southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—RIGHT NOW, WHILE IT IS WET, I want to show those high, dry lots, and houses at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 804 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS 150 FEET deep; convenient to station, church, and schools, for $15 per foot, on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FEW LOTS; EASY MONTHLY PAYments; 4 miles from court-house; reached by steam cars. J. A. MURRAY, 249 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50 BY 150, AT CLYDE, TWO miles west of city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Good school; sidewalks laid; streets cut; side track in. Inquire of W. H. CLARKE, Room 2, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK, A FINE HOUSE and large lot; price, $2,700; easy terms; also, several blocks and lots for sale or exchange at low prices; also, 2,000 feet in Ravenswood. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT HINSDALE, from $3,000 to $10,000. Also, choice building lots near depot. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or LELAND & MIXER'S, 32 Seventeenth-st., from 9 to 11, on 'Change from 12 to 1 o'clock. W. LELAND.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 119 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 189 Clark-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOUR OF THE FINEST LOFTS IN THE city, 47x80, in the beautiful brown stone building southwest corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av. They are elegant for any kind of business. Inquire of the owners, FRENCH & BRO., Room 13, Phoenix Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE IN FIRST-CLASS location. Furniture, complete and handsome, for sale very cheap. 275 East Madison-st., Room 47.

TO RENT—WANTED A TENANT FOR A BUILDING (manufactory or storehouse) to be erected on Sherman-st., north of depot, dimensions 40x90; to be ready May 1. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 28, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE 5-STORY AND BASEMENT store on Monroe-st., next west and adjoining the store occupied by Frank Bros., corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., and nearly opposite J. V. Farwell & Co.'s. Is well finished, and has modern conveniences. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 117 South Franklin-st., near Madison, with elevator. Rent low. BURKITT & SUTTON.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 116 AND 118 South Franklin-st., for wholesale or manufacturing business. Has all modern improvements and will be rented low to responsible parties. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FACtory. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engine, boilers, shafting, and belts. Also foundry, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 63 North Sheldon-st., or at New Reaper Works, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT ROOM on second floor, 22 by 150 feet deep, 51 South Canal-st. Inquire at Phenix Printing office third floor, same building.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the month, week, or night, in the pleasantest part of the city, near Illinois and Michigan Central Depot. Apply at 10 and 12 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM SUITAble for two gentlemen, fire, gas, etc.; also single room; brick house, private family. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, EN suite or single, furnished for lodging, at 67 West Van Buren-st.; entrance on Clinton-st.; convenient to business.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, at 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, in a strictly private family, with fire and light. References exchanged. 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 42, Parker's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, over dancing rooms 575 State-st. First-class board in building, if desired. Apply in dining-room.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH water and gas; No. 638 West Lake-st., suitable for housekeeping. Rent $18 per month, by M. MANGHAN, 115 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AND unfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 153 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 to $2 per day.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—ON Indiana-av., north of Twenty-second-st., very desirable location, has 11 rooms, well furnished throughout, consisting of carpets, furniture, beds and bedding, lace curtains, stoves, crockery, and glassware, all in good order and nearly new; will be sold at a bargain. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, TWO-STORY frame house, 12 rooms, 1029 Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-third-st.; gas, water, barn, carriage-house; not modern, but a very nice home.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON WEST MADIson-st; $55; suitable for boarders. Peoria-st., 10 rooms, $60; full of boarders. Furniture in both at a bargain. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, GAS and water, 149 South Hoyne-st. DREW & NEWBURY, 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, near corner of Twenty-ninth-st., on Butterfield. Inquire at 419 Butterfield-st. W. G. CASPER.

TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND SUITES OF rooms to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 10 COTtage-place, at $65 per month. Apply next door for key.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, BY A young gentleman, a furnished sleeping room, as near as possible to business; if cheap, will be permanent. Advertiser would board and room in a respectable private family, if convenient to business, and moderate in price. Address, stating terms, T 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE, BRICK PREferred, size about 25x30, within four blocks from the corner of State and Thirty-fourth-sts. The stable wanted is for a physician's use, and the best of care will be given to the premises. Inquire JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor, for single gentleman, on the South or West Side, without board; private family preferred. Best references given. Address immediately S 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN A GOOD neighborhood on the South Side, possession May 1, rent not to exceed $1,000 perannum. Address A G, Room 17, 156 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF NOT LESS than 10 rooms, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State; immediate possession wanted; rent not to exceed $1,200. Call or address Room 1, Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT FOR A GILDING shop, about 20x80. Address, with full particulars, A. P. C. BOUTE, 114 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for one year, east of Robey-st., south of Lake-st., and west of Halsted-st. Give age of furniture, style of house, terms, &c. Address TREASURER, Crane Bros. Manfg. Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

## INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND WELL-ESTABLISHED select school, on the South Side. Terms cash, as the principal wishes to leave the city in the spring. Address MADEMOISELLE VINGROT, Box 61, Chicago Post-office.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRUG clerk to go to a thriving town on the Missouri River; one who speaks German preferred. Apply at office of LORD, SMITH & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRUGGIST WHO understands the prescription business perfectly, and talks German. Apply at 564 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ACquainted with the can goods trade, by a Baltimore packing establishment. Address No. 614 Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, stating salary and references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE SALESman of from 3 to 7 years' experience. Address, with references and photograph, HANNAH, LAY & CO., Traverse City, Mich. N. B.—No others need apply.

### Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL TANNER OR CURrier, with from $2,000 to $3,000 capital, to take an interest in a small tannery in the country; business well-established, hides cheap, and tanning material easily obtained. Inquire of H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER; ONE WHO UNderstands turning R. C. bedposts, &c. Also two or three cabinet and wood-seat chair makers. Address at once J. F. ATKINSON, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD STAIR-BUILDERS. APply to W. WARREN, 304 Arnold-st.

WANTED—1 WOOD-TURNER AND 1 STAIR-builder. Call on C. F. CURTIS, Room 3, Sherman House, between 3 and 4 to-day, or address Curtis, Bros. & Co., Clinton, Iowa. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED—A MILL-PICK, AND STEEL TOOL dresser. None but an expert need apply. To such steady employment and liberal wages will be given. Satisfactory reference required. Address NORDYKE, MARMON & CO., Richmond Mill-furnishing Works, Richmond, Indiana.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CARPENTERS FOR coarse work. Apply this morning at 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER AT 44 PAcific-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH HELPer, on light carriage work. Apply at once at 232 Lake-st.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A DRIVER FOR AN EXPRESS WAGon, and to take care of the horses. None but those with good references need apply. STOVER & OSGOOD, 75 and 77 Michigan-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ALL MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and sewing-machine canvassers to call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., between 8 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m., and learn the extra inducements now offered to men that want to make money.

WANTED—A LAWYER OF ABILITY, AND ENgage in the practice of law in Chicago, also in preparing briefs and opinions. Address LAWYER, Legal News office.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ENGAGE IN THE LIVE stock and commission business. Address LIVE STOCK, Inter-Ocean office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY FOR AN OFfice. Pay $15 per month. 88 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO TAKE charge of farm. Single man and German preferred. Z 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 OR 15 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY, for an easy business already established, which will pay $8 to $10 a day. Call early at Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st. A. RAY.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, WHO WRITES a good hand and can come well recommended. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR POTTER'S ENcyclopedia of the Bible, and other finely illustrated religious works. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WASHer and a harness cleaner, at D. H. HOWES' livery stables, 715 and 717 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT OF any kind. Also, business chances for men with small capital. Apply at 157 Fifth-av.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS, FREE FARE; 25 farm hands; also, mechanics and laborers for Texas. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST STOCK clerk, wholesale business. Address, with references, Z 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 GOOD, SMART, SOBER MEN. Light work and good pay. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4. Call early.

WANTED—PORTER. MUST BE AN EXPERIenced packer in the fancy-goods business. Good, steady situation; German preferred. Only good men with undoubted references need apply at MERKER BROS., 143 State-st.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for my family of three (3) persons, at Maywood, only ten miles (thirty minutes' ride) from city, on Galena R. R. Good wages paid to a good girl who will stay and suit. Apply at once to J. M. S., 250 South Water-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girls, to do housework, at 656 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; one who understands cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; small family. Apply at 542 Hubbard-st. No Irish.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and make herself generally useful, at 409 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT CAN COOK, iron and wash. Either German, Swede, or Norwegian who can speak English. Apply at 438 West Washington-st., with reference.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply at 247 Park-av., West side.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 174 NORTH State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL family. 52 Peck-court.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who understands cooking and is a good laundress. Apply at 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD NORWEGIAN, Swede, and German girls for general housework; good wages. Apply at 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

WANTED—4 GIRLS TO DO KITCHEN WORK. Apply at restaurant, 167 East Madison-st.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—30 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON THE Wheeler & Wilson machine that understand shirt-making. COYLE & DICKINSON, 208 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SHIRTMAKERS THAT operate the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply to B. C. ROGERS & CO., 319 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, FURnishing her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply Saturday morning before 10 o'clock. Retail. FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S, Market and Madison-sts.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY, FOR a babe one week old. Apply at my office, corner of State and Eighteenth-sts., at 11 to 12 a. m., or between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. DR. J. H. HOLLISTER.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN TAKING CARE of a baby through the day; board at home. 17 Laflin-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER TO COMmence work to-day, Saturday. Good wages and steady employment. EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY, 357 West Madison-st.

## LOST.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, from corner Van Buren and Clark-sts., a horse and buggy; light gray horse, short tail, about 14½ hands high, weighed about 900 lbs; top buggy, dash board been damaged and repaired, brown running gear, patent wheels, blue lining. Any information may be left at Central Police Station, corner Quincy and La Salle-sts.

LOST—ON THE 5TH INST., A SMALL BLACK dog; answers to the name of Gyp; had on black and red leather collar, with lock attached. A liberal reward on his return to Bayley's Hotel, 653 State-st.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENty-ninth and Forty-seventh-sts., a ledger, with accounts, and a passbook laying inside, of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office, or at 84 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, AT Michigan-av. Baptist Church, or between that and the Twenty-second-st. I. C. R. R. depot, a gold ear-ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 35 River-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, ABOUT NOON, either in a Wabash-av. stage or on the street, a lady's Russia leather portmonnaie, containing money and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon returning it to Mrs. CARTER, No. 850 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 5TH inst., a bracelet, while going the following route: Sedgwick-st. to Clark, then car to McVicker's Theatre. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving same at Tribune office.

LOST—OR STOLEN, FROM OUR WAGON, THURSday afternoon, a bundle of clothes. Any one returning the same to our office, or to Anderson's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded. ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

$5 REWARD—FOR RETURNING MY BLACK Newfoundland dog Rover (had on leather collar) to the jewelry store of J. N. BEECHER, No. 318 West Madison-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st. Branch Office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold, or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 333 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE ALCOHOL STILL, WITH GIN-head, column, worm, and copper cooler complete, almost new; capacity 800 gallons. For particulars, address E 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORLISS ENGINE, 125 HORSE-power, and pair boilers 16 ft x 60 inch; all in perfect order and good as new. Apply to HOLTSLANDER, KANDALL & DANIELS, 229 Carroll-st.

FOR SALE—A 14-INCH DOUBLE CYLINDER, iron-framed, Gen. Grant flooring machine, 2 sets matcher heads, with patent beader attached; ½ cash, balance in lumber, sash, and doors or dressing. Address B. F. FERGUSON, 405 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE, 8 OR 10 horse-power; must be in good condition and cheap. Address, with particulars, L. HAMILTON & CO., Eagle Iron Works, Geneseo, Ill.

## DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business as bookkeeper, etc, for several years, and gives No. 1 city references. Address G 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier; have had eight years' experience in bank as bookkeeper, teller, and cashier; best of references given. Address G, 322 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in some retail business. Has had 2 years' experience in the hardware business. Speaks German and English. Address T 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced bookkeeper and salesman, on the 1st of April next. Has a good knowledge of the lumber business, having been engaged in it for a number of years. Refer, by permission, to present employer. Address T 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer of considerable experience, as corresponding clerk. Good penman. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN OF EXPErience and solid habits, as assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, or in similar capacity. Willing to work. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXperienced in dry goods, notions, and groceries; understands bookkeeping thoroughly. Address or apply to A. M. MILLER, 51 Depuyster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS shipping clerk or salesman, in city or country. Speaks German and English. N 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OUTDOOR CLERK, A seed commission house preferred. Apply to J W, 3 Tribune Building.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS CUTter. No objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. Address N 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL CUTter, who for a number of years has worked in the first European houses, and can give first-class references, either in the city or country. Address T 24, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who will make himself useful about the house; good references. Address T 63, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands gardening and taking care of horses or driving, or will make himself useful in all kinds of work. Apply or address 63 Erie-st. Will wait a week.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A NIGHT WATCHMAN in a bank or wholesale house, by a perfectly reliable man; can give the very best of city references. Address S 85, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO kitchen work. Apply at 80 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook in a private family. Apply at 183 West Harrison-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD NURSE CAN BE found for ladies in confinement by applying at No. 30 Quinn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A healthy young woman. Call at 19 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful, family hotel. Excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Double room to two, $12.

878 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A FURNISHED front room, with board; terms reasonable.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH-st.—To rent with board, furnished rooms. Terms moderate.

### West Side.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, with rooms, $5.50 and $6 per week.

134 WARREN-AV.—ONE ROOM, FOR TWO, furnished or unfurnished, very pleasant; table board superior; terms moderate; one block from Madison-st. cars.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished suite of rooms, with board; terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

638 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, contain modern conveniences, with board; house newly opened, surrounded by fine grounds.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NO children; will furnish our own rooms; private family preferred. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, or suite of rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman, wife and child; private family preferred. Address T 59, Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 324 State-st.

DR. GRANBIL'S CURE FOR PILES IS THE BEST known remedy in the world. Sold by city druggists and wholesale and retail at 178 West Washington-st. Agents wanted in every county in the United States.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 50 East Harrison-st.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES—GREAT VARIETY for ladies and gentlemen, at Mrs. BARNETT'S, No. 240½ Milwaukee-av., corner Second-st.

PERSONS DESIRING GOOD HOMES FOR CHILdren can have them cared for by a lady of experience, by calling at No. 30 Quinn-st. Charges reasonable.

THE ADVERTISER, INTENDING TO VISIT THE Vienna Exposition, will leave New York about May 10, and offers his services, as manager, to a party of not more than five persons; preferably those somewhat inexperienced in travel. For plan of trip, estimate of expense, and other particulars, address WM. PENN HARBOTTLE, Wilmington, Illinois.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, TO engage, or to become a partner in some first-class business, grocery and commission preferred; or some other business if suited, somewhere on the South Side, between Jackson and Madison; the party must be a legitimate, paying business, none but a substantial party need answer; state full particulars. Address Box 129 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LIQUOR LICENSE. ADdress T 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SALOON LICENSE. ADdress Z 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE-MOVERS TO FIGURE ON A job. Address or call on A. H. BRIGGS, 264 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A LARD RENDERING TANK THAT will hold from 300 to 4,000 pounds. Address immediately, H. P. SMITH, 238 State-st.

## FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC AND ALL OTHER CHICAGO bankrupt insurance companies; claims cashed at highest price, by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INSURANCE POLICIES—MUTUAL Security, $2,500; Commercial, $2,000; Merchants', $2,000; Equitable, $3,500; Chicago Fireman's, $3,000; Germania, $2,000. Dealers make us an offer. O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, 2 to 5 years' time. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—NOW ON HAND, TO BE INvested in good city real estate securities. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums of $2,000 and upwards, for three to five years. B. GROSPMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WE PAY CASH FOR CLAIMS AGAINST ALL bankrupt insurance companies. UNDERWOOD & COMBS, Room 18, 131 LaSalle-st.

$2,000 $5,000, $7,000, AND $10,000, TO LOAN on long time; also sums for short time. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

$100,000 TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE IN city. F. GEDDES, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL TO go into the mercantile business in Minnesota. Address N 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been in active business during past seven years, in Chicago, with quite an extensive acquaintance, and $7,000 to $10,000, will quite negotiate with some responsible party in real estate and loan business, with a view to a partnership. Address T 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LIVERY BUSINESS; best stand in city; low expenses. Also, horses to board at $5 per week; day board specially low rates. G. S. CHURCH, 86 and 88 Jackson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A capital of $4,000 desires to form a partnership in this city with some party having a knowledge of the iron business, and about an equal capital. References given and required. Address C H R, Matteson House, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining business; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred. Backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1812, New York.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A PARTY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL 1 rep suit, 1 etergo, 1 centre table; also 2 metal showcases, with walnut tables; only used four months. Apply at Hair Store, 416 Wabash-av., opposite First Baptist Church.

CASH FOR FURNITURE—ALL PERSONS HAVing furniture which they wish converted into cash immediately, either at public or private sale, are requested to call on, or address BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 164 East Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$400 WORTH OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture, almost new, suitable for a small family. Also, to rent with same, 4 rooms; all cheap for cash. 732 West Madison-st., two doors from Robey.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., WANTED, FOR cash. Entire household stocks bought, to any amount. Letters receive prompt attention. Address T J, 361 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—PARTIES HAVING CARpets and household goods will do well to call at WM. F. HODGES & CO.'S, 652 West Lake-st., have them appraised free of charge, and be ahead of the great rush of goods in the spring, as we have orders for some, and cash customers. Address HODGES & CO., 652 West Lake-st. P. S.—We want 500 carpets, which we will pay the cash for.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CENTRAL HOTEL, on Market-st., Thursday morning, a black Esquimaux dog, with white on the under part of the neck and breast, has brown feet and legs. Any one returning him to the office of the Hotel, or giving information which will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded.

## OUR IRON INTERESTS.

### Prospects of the Lake Superior Mines for 1873.

### The Companies, and What They Are Doing.

### Development of Industrial Enterprises, &c., &c.

EIGHTH ARTICLE.

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

As has been heretofore stated, the number of mines to be worked the next season is about 40. From nearly all of these shipments will be made, and most of them will be worked with great energy. The great increase will be from the mines in the vicinity of Lake Michigammi. Work is going on this winter on the Winthrop, New England, and Saginaw range, south of Ishpeming, to prepare for early spring shipments. The Saginaw Mine expects to ship 50,000 tons, against the 18,000 of last season. The Allison Mine is near the Saginaw, and expects to share in its richness. The work of stripping is going on at present, to prepare for extensive operations in the spring. One hundred thousand tons of ore is the figure set on the amount of ore to be taken from the Champion Mine next season. The Michigammi Mine will ship from 30,000 to 60,000 tons. The Chippewa Mine, south of Lake Michigammi, is to be at once reopened. The Smith Mine expects to ship 30,000 tons before another twelve months have passed. The Jackson Mine expects to send to Marquette 100,000 tons. The Lake Superior Mine will greatly increase its product. The Republic Mine is working 150 men, and will contribute a large amount of ore in the season's aggregate. Recent sales of the Republic's stock were on a basis of $2,000,000 for the entire amount issued.

From one end of the iron range to the other come the notes of preparation and of promise. It is estimated that the aggregate increase of mining-laborers will be 1,000, which will be adding a half to the present number.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The following is a list of the incorporated companies whose articles of association are filed in the office of the Clerk of Marquette County, together with the date on which such articles were filed:

McComber Iron Company, Aug. 16, 1872.
Carr Iron Company, July 10, 1872.
Huron Bay Iron & Slate Company, Jan. 13, 1872.
Williams Iron Company, June 14, 1872.
Schoolcraft Iron Company, May 26, 1865.
Boston & New York Iron Company, Aug. 31, 1864.
Holyoke Mining Company, Aug. 22, 1864.
Winthrop Iron Company, March 24, 1871.
Rockland Land & Mining Company, May 9, 1871.
Peninsula Mining Company, Nov. 19, 1864.
Champion Iron Company, Aug. 28, 1869.
Canaan Iron Company, June 21, 1869.
Pittsburgh & Lake Superior Iron Company, April 15, 1870.
Wadsworth Mining Company, Nov. 10, 1864.
Sedgwick Mining Company, Aug. 5, 1864.
Bancroft Iron Company, Nov. 12, 1864.
Deer Lake Iron Company, July 29, 1868.
Michigan Iron Company, Dec. 27, 1864.
Iron Mountain Iron Company, Nov. 1, 1864.
Germania Land & Mining Company, March 30, 1872.
Washington Iron Company, July 30, 1864.
Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline Company, Nov. 4, 1865.
Republic Iron Company, Oct. 20, 1870.
Michigammi Iron Company, Nov. 3, 1870.
Silas C. Smith Iron Company, Jan. 15, 1870.
Burt Freestone Company, Oct. 3, 1872.
New York Iron Mining Company, April 8, 1865.
Gribben Iron Company, July 24, 1872.
Lake Superior Powder Company, Nov. 8, 1869.
Shenango Iron Company, Oct. 23, 1872.
Himrod Hematite Company, Sept. 21, 1872.
Keystone Iron Company, Nov. 25, 1872.

Some of the older companies were organized under special legislative charters, and do not, therefore, appear in the above list.

MINING PUBLICATIONS.

There is no lack of pamphlets and brochures upon matters connected with the geology of the iron-region, iron-mining, and iron-manufacture. Special reports usually comprehend the whole general subject. All these are of different dates, and have more or less value. The writer of these articles would be most happy to give credit for many detailed facts and occasional memoranda, but that, having found the same passages in many different works, he is uncertain in regard to the original authorship. One of the most comprehensive and convenient of these, in a popular sense, is that published by Mr. A. P. Swineford, of the Marquette *Morning Journal*. Mr. Swineford is an old typo, and formerly worked in this city. He went to Marquette some years ago, and connected himself with the *Journal*, which has now grown into an important and valuable newspaper-concern, largely circulated at home, and much respected abroad. By legitimate dealing in mining stocks, Mr. Swineford has acquired considerable property, and bids fair are long to become one of the iron magnates of the Upper Peninsula. He is assisted in his labors by Mr. Lynn as mining editor, a gentleman of considerable journalistic experience in the principal cities of the West, and intimately acquainted with the mining of iron and its manufacture. The best map of the Marquette and Menominee iron districts extant is by Mr. O. Dressler, mining and civil engineer, of Negaunee. It is full and complete, giving, beside all the geographical features of the country, the location of all the mines and mining lands in both localities.

WIRE ROPE.

Among the projected industries at Marquette is an establishment for the manufacture of wire rope,—the latter being used largely in the mines of the neighborhood, for hoisting, the transmission of power, and the guying of derricks, &c. The wire will be made from wrought scrap, so compounded as to yield the best iron that can be made. The factory will be constructed for the Lynn process, in which the entire manipulation of the material is conducted by automatic means.

As a point for a

BESSEMER STEEL RAIL MILL,

of large capacity, Marquette is probably the best in the United States. Every quality of ore can be procured, and every grade of iron needed for this process can be made, *on the ground*. Spiegeleisen would have to be imported here, as elsewhere in the United States. And the objection which is sometimes made against iron-manufacture in this district—the absence of fuel, and the length of freight-hauls—cannot be applied to Bessemer rails with sufficient force to affect the success of their manufacture here, as the Siemens gas-furnaces are so used in this process as to take the place of prepared or mineral fuels to the extent of nearly 70 per cent; and the peat of this region, when used in a Siemens furnace here, will be cheaper than coal-slack similarly used in a coal-region.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Michael O'Brien was yesterday morning fined $25 by Mr. Banyon for stealing a coat from St. John's Church.

The Board of Health yesterday rejected all the bids for doing the city scavenger work, except that of the Union Rendering Company, for removing dead animals, the contract being awarded to them. Proposals will be again advertised for.

A new regulation, and one which will be of service in disciplining the police force, has been made by the Board of Police Commissioners. It provides that the decisions arrived at in police trials shall be made known by a general order, to be read by sergeants to their platoons, at roll-call.

Arnold W. Ennis, who was injured last Tuesday by being run over by a switch engine on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, died on Thursday afternoon at his residence No. 603 North Union street. Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, at which the verdict was that of accidental death.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Madison street cars Nos. 95 and 68, moving in opposite directions, collided at the corner of Halsted and West Madison streets. Both cars were shattered to an extent that rendered them useless. A Mrs. Tomlinson was badly cut on the head by a piece of flying glass. The rest of the passengers escaped injury.

Fire was discovered under the counters of the United States Internal Revenue office, in this city, at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but, as it had not obtained much headway, it was extinguished with but nominal damage to the premises. Great praise is due to Mr. George T. Burroughs who happened to be present, for being the first to discover it, and the most active of all the members of the impromptu fire brigade in the work of extinguishment.

The object of the meeting to be held this evening at the Open Board hall is to decide whether or not a general Inter-State Industrial Exposition shall be held in Chicago next fall. Among the speakers will be Hon. J. Medill, A. C. Hesing, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Hon. S. S. Hayes, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Henry Greenebaum, J. H. McVicker, and other distinguished citizens. It remains for the public to take the matter up and decide. The case is left in their hands.

John Wright, a colored man, was seen by special Policeman J. P. Cohn and a negro named W. G. Henderson, to steal a bundle of goods from a laundry wagon, on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-first street, on Thursday afternoon. Wright, observing that he was watched, ran off in the direction of the lake, closely pursued by the officer and his dusky companion. At the lake shore they were sure of catching the thief, but, arriving there, he, without apparent hesitation, ran upon the ice. The pursuers followed him, and, when they had gone a half mile or more, the colored man caught the fugitive, who drew a razor and cut him badly on the wrist. He was overpowered and finally locked up. Yesterday morning Banyon held him in $300 bail for larceny, and $500 for the assault on Henderson.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### Madame Desbordes-Valmore.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME DESBORDES-VALMORE. By the late SAINTE-BEUVE. With a Selection from Her Poems. Translated by Harriet W. Preston. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

There are but few among us who are familiar with so much as the name of this rare soul, whose heart and mind were attuned to the finest strains of sympathy and song. She had, Alfred de Vigny said, "the finest female mind of our time." Brigeux called her the "sweet spirit with the golden voice." Michelet wrote that sublimity was natural to her. Lamartine addressed her a letter in which he told her that she was the woman who, through her "noble and affecting poetic genius, had moved him more deeply than any other." Sainte-Beuve, the noblest of critics, with his delicate insight and comprehension of womanly nature and needs, saw the woman as well as the poet, and paid her the finest of all tributes when he offered her this homage: "The most courageous, tender, and compassionate of feminine souls,—she whom I do not hesitate to call the *Mater Dolorosa* of poetry." Almost the last labor of Sainte-Beuve's hand was his memoir of Madame Desbordes-Valmore's life, which has been translated by Harriet W. Preston, who has done well to enlarge the area through which this Frenchwoman can wield her sweet influence. In a brief notice, it is impossible to repeat the facts of this sad, even tearful, life. We can do no more than suggest to the reader's eye the most poetic and beautiful of her attitudes,—give the significant parts from which the whole may be judged. When M. de Latour wrote to ask for some particulars concerning her past life, her literary predilections, and what he called the education of her thought and the formation of her genius, she replied, or rather excused herself from replying, in these lines. This was in 1836:

Have you never heard, Monsieur, from that model woman, Mme. Yaster, who has been good enough to penetrate into my obscurity, how far removed I have been from all literary associations, and from the brilliant publications which I have been unable to study and enjoy, for the reason that my life has been at once unsettled and retired? The particulars which you request of that unstable and undistinguished life can be very soon told. I am condemned to a feverish unrest. My life languishes where God wills....I should have reveled in the study of poets and poetry, but have been fain to be content with dreaming of this, as of the other good things of this world. I shall quit Lyons, a few months hence, with all my family, for I knew not what place. I do not know how I have lived through so many shocks, and yet I live. My fragile existence slipped sorrowfully into this world amid the pealing bells of a revolution in whose whirlpool I was soon to be involved. I was born at a churchyard gate, in the shadow of a church whose saints were soon to be desecrated. Their statues, lying overthrown amid the grass of the graves, were my earliest and only friends.

All the associations of her life were with ruins; she saw her country distraught by fierce revolution; and each day took from her some endeared friend or relative, some comfort of life, until even her firm soul comes to the supreme avowal,—the saddest of all,—that of despair. Her life, says Sainte-Beuve, was that of a bird forever on the bough, and the bough was dry and leafless, and her nest the home of mourning. It was from the reality of her own sorrows that she acquired what one of her most sympathetic critics styled her gift of tears; it was in this way she learned to depict the charm of that melancholy which M. de Segur calls the luxury of grief. So exquisite was the elasticity of her sensitive nature, and so trustful her repose in the God whom she loved, that, amid all the trials of her stricken life, from which she acquired a habit of suffering, she rode over the wave,—never sank below it. She made her own the beautiful Roumanian motto, "Give until death."

The woman and the poet are both made known to us in the following beautiful poem, admirably translated by Miss Preston's graceful hand. It is called "A Woman's Dream":

"Wilt thou begin thy life again
O woman of the whitening hair!
Become a child, with shining train
Of angel-children in the air?
Wilt feel thy mother's kisses press,
Those cradled warmly at her feet?"
"What! find my vanished Eden? Yes,
Ah, yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou in blissful faith resume
Thy sire's fond shelter as of old,
While, breathing innocent perfume,
The white flowers of thy heart unfold?
Back to thy vernal happiness,
Fly like a bird on pinions fleet?"
"Might but that joy continue,—yes,
Ah, yes, my God! It was so sweet!"

"Wilt thou unlearn thy sorry lore,
And shyly keep life's leaves between,
And, feeding youngest hopes once more,
Forget the winters thou hast seen?
The daisied banks, the dove of peace,
The morning freshness, round thy track;
Shall these return?" "My God! ah, yes!
All but the wayside graves give back!"

"Have, then, thy wish! Thy steps retrace!
Flowers, perfume, song, be thine once more!
Yet shall time lead thee to the place
Of tears as surely as before.
Rekindle Passion's fires, and view
Their ever baleful radiance!"
"What! light those earth-born flames anew?
Ah, no, my Savior! Take me hence!"

These verses disclose a woman's heart,—a heart which united, as Sainte-Beuve has said, "an exquisite moral sensibility to a thrilling gift of song; or, rather, with whom sensibility and the gift of song were one. Her verses are doubtless the expression of her life; in them she is reflected in hues both warm and bright; they ring with the cries of love and grief."

Suffering is the touchstone of souls. Those which it hardens show a base alloy in their composition. Madame Valmore learned from her own sufferings to soften with sympathy for those about her who were oppressed and troubled. Much of her life was passed in disordered times. She was a victim of the insurrection and commotions which, in 1837, turned 30,000 of the workmen of Lyons into beggars; and yet she thought nothing of herself, but only of intercession for the leaders of the insurrection who were sentenced to die. Her biographer says she received from Nature, or from Heaven, a vocation, and, as it were, a special gift, for the help and deliverance of prisoners. It was a part of her religion, and had been so from childhood. In the valley of the Scarpe, when she was very small, she saw, up in the high tower of a donjon, an old prisoner, who extended his hand to her, and she set out on the self-same day, with her brother, to walk to Paris and request his release, which, they had told her, could only be obtained there. The two were brought back at night to their anxious mother, who did not know what had become of them; but Madame Valmore remained faithful, as long as she lived to the spirit of this childish adventure. Every prisoner, every captive, no matter what his cause or party, was sacred to her. In 1834, she addressed some verses to M. de Peyronnet, then a prisoner at Ham. Subsequently, she addressed some to another prisoner at Ham,—to the prisoner merely. At Lyons, she often visited, in the prisons of Perrache, those who were detained on account of the various riots and insurrections. She exercised over them her own peculiar power of sympathy and gift of consolation, assisted by a voice which was maternal to the lowly, and sisterly to the unfortunates of a higher class. A sufferer appealed to her by his very misfortunes.

She was not logical, but sympathetic; that is, she was master of the most imperial of all logic,—that which plays in the highest attitudes of the intentions and the sympathies,—infinitely superior to the fettered reason of formulas.

Sainte-Beuve, her biographer, was the prince of critics, and knew, as well as Goethe, that to criticise one must be able to admire. He had, beyond all other critics, the power of seeing through the work to the humanity that inspired or infused it. He saw that, behind this entrancing singer, there was a woman of sweetest nature; and he devotes this memoir to seeking her behind her writings, and to following her through the trials and triumphs of her daily life, the complications of her career, her everyday work, and the peculiarly-affecting vicissitudes of her actual existence. He has prepared a manual for all who have the artist's susceptibility, more especially for women, with hearts both soft and proud, barely courageous, that suffer unmercifully and bleed to the very last, but never despair. We have not had space to give to the recital of the hard, bitter facts of Madame Valmore's life. Every life has such sorrows as hers, and readers need not draw on their imaginations to reproduce them. We choose to dwell on the rare, refining effect they wrought in her. Her trials were the same as other people's; but they fell on different soil. In her, they bore fruit; where, in other natures, thorns would have been the crop. The roll of literary effort is so full of names, which were noble in their professions and base in all their lives, which—like a score of names that spring to our lips, of almost God-like orators, poets, writers, painters, and sculptors—glowed with heavenly fire, which in private they sought to drown in the filth of vice, that it is a delight to be added to all the other charms this woman and poet displays, that she was true to her inspiration, and in her life gave the brightest illumination to her poetry.

Miss Preston's part in this book is all to her credit. She has shown the quality of her own womanhood by her sympathy for this "sweet spirit with the golden voice," in the exaltation of whose superior nature nothing made any difference, crushing and crippling as her sorrows might have been to others. The translation is just both to Sainte-Beuve and the English reader; and the 50 pages of selections from the poems of Madame Valmore, with which Miss Preston closes her work, are well chosen, and translated with almost unconscious ease.

### Books Received.

ENIGMAS OF LIFE. By W. R. GREG. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

WAVERLEY; OR, 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE. By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

GUY MANNERING. By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart. New York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

MADAME DE CHAMBLAY. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

REMARKABLE VOYAGES; OR, MAN UPON THE SEA: A History of Maritime Adventure, Exploration, and Discovery. By FRANK B. GOODRICH. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Vols. 44 and 45,—December, 1871, to May, 1872, and June to December, 1872. New York: Harper Bros.

THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES. By the Author of "Ought We to Visit Her?" New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE PERFECT LIFE. In Twelve Discourses. By WILLIAM ELLERY MANNING, D. D. Edited, from His Manuscripts, by His Nephew, WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

GUY EARLSCOURT'S WIFE. A Novel. By AGNES FLEMING. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE CHICAGO LEGAL NEWS: A JOURNAL OF LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. MYRA BRADWELL, Editor. Volume IV.—October, 1871, to September, 1872. Chicago Legal News Company.

HARPER'S WEEKLY: A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION. Volume 16, for the year 1872. New York: Harper Bros.

POTTER'S COMPLETE BIBLE-ENCYCLOPEDIA. Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, D. D., LL. D. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.

HARPER'S BAZAR: A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION. Volume 5. New York: Harper Bros.

ART-EDUCATION, SCHOLASTIC AND INDUSTRIAL. By WALTER SMITH, State Director of Art-Education, Massachusetts. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

MINORITY OR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION: ITS NATURE, AIMS, HISTORY, PROCESSES, AND PRACTICAL OPERATION. By SALEM DUTCHER. New York: United States Publishing Company.

LITTLE HODGE. By the Author of "Ginx's Baby." New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holmes.

MIND AND HEART IN RELIGION; OR, JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY. By ABRAHAM JAEGER. Chicago: Goodspeed's Publishing House.

FEETER'S NEW PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

HANDBOOK OF COLORADO: With Maps and Illustrations. Second Year of Publication. Denver: J. A. Blake and F. C. Willett, Publishers.

MY HEALTH. By F. C. BURNAND, Author of "Happy Thoughts." New York: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

SHAWL-STRAPS. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT, Author of "Little Women." Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

ESSAYS, SKETCHES, AND STORIES SELECTED FROM THE WRITINGS OF GEORGE BRYANT WOODS. With a Biographical Memoir. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THIRD AND FOURTH ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIANA: MADE DURING THE YEARS 1871 AND 1872. By E. T. COX, State Geologist. Indianapolis: R. J. Bright.

THE ELECTRA OF SOPHOCLES. By J. G. BRINCKLE. Philadelphia: John Campbell & Son.

TELEGRAPH CASES DECIDED IN THE COURTS OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, AND IRELAND. Edited by CHARLES ALLEN. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: E. B. Myers & Co.

THE LAW OF CORPORATIONS; CONTAINING THE GENERAL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. By JAMES P. ROOT. Chicago: E. B. Myers, Publisher.

OUTLINE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE POSTS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN. Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

A COMPANION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT: BEING A PLAIN COMMENTARY ON SCRIPTURE-HISTORY DOWN TO THE BIRTH OF OUR LORD. Rivingtons, London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

AN ORPHAN OF THE OLD DOMINION: HER TRIALS AND TRAVELS. By SUMMER SILVERVALE. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE: Part 6: UNCONSCIOUS ACTION OF THE BRAIN AND EPIDEMIC DELUSIONS. By Dr. W. B. CARPENTER, F.R.S. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

WONDERS OF SCULPTURE. By LOUIS VIARDOT. Illustrated with 62 Engravings. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

MAN-WOMAN: FROM L'HOMME-FEMME OF ALEXANDER DUMAS, FILS. Translated by GEORGE VANDENHOFF. With a Memoir of the Author.

THE EARTH AND MAN: LECTURES ON COMPARATIVE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE HISTORY OF MAN. By ARNOLD GUYOT. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Chicago: Charles & Cook.

GUYOT'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY FOR COMMON SCHOOLS. Small Quarto, Fully Illustrated. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Welford. Chicago: Charles & Cook.

GUYOT'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY. Medium Quarto, Fully Illustrated. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Welford. Chicago: Charles & Cook.

SOCIAL CHARADES AND PARLOR OPERAS. By M. T. CALDOR. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PHILIP SCHUYLER. By BENSON J. LOSSING. Vols. I. and II. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

ON THE EVE. By J. S. TURGENIEFF. New York: Holt & Williams. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

THE MYSTERIOUS GUEST. By Miss ELIZA A. DUPUY. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro.

A TWOFOLD LIFE. By WILHELMINA VON HILLERN. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

THE DRAWING-ROOM STAGE: A SERIES OF ORIGINAL DRAMAS, COMEDIES, AND FARCES. By GEORGE M. BAKER. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

WORDS AND THEIR USES, PAST AND PRESENT: A STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co.

LADY SWEETAPPLE, OR, THREE TO ONE. By GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SUITS BY ATTACHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By CHARLES D. DRAKE, LL. D., Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims. Fourth Edition; Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged; With an Appendix, Containing the Leading Statutory Provisions of the Several States and Territories of the United States in Relation to Suits by Attachments. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Chicago: E. B. Myers & Co.

AN ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY. By WILLIAM F. BRADBURY, A. M. New York: Thompson, Bigelow & Brown.

### The Murder Epidemic.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A widow named Nancy Lanxton and her adopted daughter, 12 years old, were found dead in bed in their home at Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., yesterday, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A common case-knife was sticking in the wound in Mrs. Lanxton's throat, her right hand grasping its handle. The bodies lay in a composed position, evidently having been arranged after death and nicely covered by the bedclothes. A son of Mrs. Lanxton has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

Our Quincy special says that the ice in the Mississippi, opposite the city, moved down in a body several hundred yards yesterday, and the ferry-boat resumed her trips. Navigation south will probably be open to-day.

The State Auditor of Iowa estimates that the February tax collections in Iowa will be about $400,000. This will pay off all outstanding warrants, and leave a balance in the State Treasury of $200,000.

### Dissipation and Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—A young man, named William Thomas, yesterday, spent the last of a considerable fortune dissipated in the last five years, for a bottle of laudanum, took the same at the Willard Hotel, and was found to-night dead in bed, having taken an ounce of the drug.

### Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship Nestorian has arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamship Calabria, from Liverpool, has arrived.

## THE ROWDY ELEMENT.

### A Policeman Attacked by a Gang of Ruffians.

### He Shoots One of His Assailants—Not Fatally.

The saloon of Schroeder Brothers, at the corner of Jackson and Clark streets, was the scene, last evening, about 8 o'clock, of a disturbance which ended in Officer Gustavus Cudmore seriously wounding a man named Houlihan.

The statement of the officer is, that about the hour named he was passing the saloon, when some one came out and requested him to go inside and arrest some parties who were drunk, and creating a serious disturbance. The officer went into the saloon, and, after a short scuffle, succeeded in arresting Houlihan, one of the parties. He had proceeded with him as far as the corner of Van Buren street and Pacific avenue when two of the men who were in the saloon came in pursuit of the officer and his charge. When they were near enough to speak to him, they demanded, in an insulting manner, that he surrender his prisoner, saying that he was a friend of theirs. The officer paid no attention to them, further than to tell them that he would also arrest them if they did not cease their abuse. He had hardly passed the corner when his prisoner endeavored to break away, and at the same moment, as if by a concerted movement, the two men, who were following, jumped on him from behind. The officer defended himself vigorously with his club, but as all of the assailants were large and powerful, he was soon overcome. The ruffians knocked him down and all three got on him. They were pounding him at a fearful rate, when Officers Monahan and Newman, hearing his cries for help, came to his relief.

Upon seeing them approach, the ruffians left off beating the officer and ran west on VanBuren street. Cudmore, who was not greatly injured, with the other two officers and some citizens gave chase, at the same time shouting to the fugitives to stop. Not obeying the command, Cudmore shot one barrel of his revolver into the crowd. About this time one of the men ran into the new depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad, and escaped. The other two continued west on Van Buren street, till they reached Fifth avenue, when they turned south, and entered a boarding house, No. 224, kept by a Mrs. Ward, where they were arrested by the officers.

When found, Houlihan was sitting in a chair, and complained of being hurt. Being intoxicated, not much attention was paid to him, until he was taken to the Armory Police Station, when it was discovered that he had been shot in the left side. By this time the wound had become painful, and the man was suffering intensely.

Dr. Ault was called in, and, upon examination, found that the ball had entered the left side at the base of the lung, and, passing up about six inches, had lodged under the left shoulder-blade. A probe was inserted, but the ball was not extracted, the instrument being too short. Houlihan was in such a nervous and excited condition that it was deemed advisable to delay any further operation until this morning. The man arrested with Houlihan gave the name of John Tye. Houlihan is a single man, about 30 years of age, and a teamster for a coal firm. The man who escaped was the principal in the affair, and was the first to make the attack upon Cudmore.

Officer Cudmore would certainly have suffered the fate of poor Roch had his club been taken from him. This he very well knew, and therefore clung to it as for his life. One of them succeeded in wrenching it from him at the beginning of the fight, but the officer at once recovered it.

Cudmore was arrested upon it being discovered that he had shot Houlihan, but was soon after bailed out.

## THE INAUGURATION BALL.

### Incidents—The Supper and the Toilets.

*Washington (March 4) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.*

Was it a ball in a barn? It seemed so to the eye of New York irreverence, as that eye first caught a glimpse of the rough wooden building whence came little piquant and enticing gushes of dance music. A wild glare of blue light revealed such bare and unpicturesque spaces of pine boards that the eye was glad to disappear within the cavernous interior which wore something of the aspect of a court hall. A mighty hall. Large enough to hold 5,000 people, glowed with light and the colors of countless flags and coats of arms. From these the imagination sought a little warmth in a place of a dull reality of comfort. There was a touching effort made to warm the hall with steam, an effort rendered remarkable by its failure. The place was icy cold. Drafts wandered malevolently everywhere, and a small gale rushed up and down the supper-room, where a gorgeous variety of cold things froze the blood with horror. The pretty shoulders and the little noses of the ladies were blue, and the fair young Cadets were, if possible, many degrees stiffer and straighter than usual. With a fine self-devotion, a galaxy of these young gentlemen, surrounded by an atmosphere of uncompromising collar and buttons, wandered up and down the breeziest place, and offered themselves up to the floor managers for instant execution at the eyes of lovely women, many years older and very much bigger.

Balconies brightly draped held the bands, and a platform at the coldest end, the chair of state, prepared for the President. Over this was the legend, "Grant and Wilson," a substitute for the delicate and expressive one of "Ecce Homo," prepared by some glowing and gushing being on the Committee, and cruelly removed by more practised souls. The walls were lined by rough seats, filled by rainbows in shape of gowns and head-dresses. There was a stately air given to the scene by the powdered heads and waving feathers of matrons and girls, while the high combs and black lace veils of other maidens suggested coquetry and mystery.

Let no one who has not seen an inauguration ball imagine that he knows anything about democracy and republican institutions. Foreign diplomats promenaded beside a gentleman who once had the honor of blacking boots for a living, and mademoiselle in a thick cloak and bonnet brushed against mademoiselle in lace and pearls, and was entirely contented and happy.

Here was the strange vision for America of a party of negro men and women attired like birds of Paradise, behaving with the utmost ease and grace, and promenading with people of fairer tint. There were graceful young men of society, pinks of perfection, jostling persons who smacked of what Mr. Pogram beautifully called "The broad and boundless perearers," and who were thoroughly unspoiled by withering conventionalities. The most remarkable men of their country wandered about affably with their soul-subduing intellects strained to the point of keeping up one noble smile.

The new Vice-President filled the hall with radiant beaming. Mr. Colfax was remembered because he was absent. The Credit Mobilier Committee wore a soft and gentle manner as it moved among feathers and flounces, and official enemies sipped cold punch together with as much sweetness as its sourness permitted. One of the prettiest young girls in the ball was a Japanese, with Mr. Mori, an olive-skinned damsel with soft dark eyes, long lashes, gold pins in her smooth black hair, and an indescribable national costume which looked more like an embroidered bag than anything else.

The crowd grew steadily and danced industriously until 11:30, when the Royal Family appeared with the Cabinet and foreign Ministers, and walking up the centre of the hall through a lane of gazers, ascended the platform of the throne. The President smiled not, neither did he speak, as the ball committee escorted him mournfully to his post.

The Cabinet looked as if it were going to a funeral, and the wives were all extremely solemn and very beautifully dressed. Good reason had they for seriousness. When they had ascended the platform the dancing stopped, and there was a violent rush of everybody to gaze upon the group and shake hands with the President.

The platform was surrounded by a breathless, gaping crowd, who seemed to look upon the spectacle as a sort of menagerie and the President as the amiable manager. They stared at Secretary Belknap's bushy beard and Mr. Wilson's graciousness, at Blacque Bey's picturesque red fez, at Gen. Sherman's severe face, at Mrs. Grant's costume of white silk and black lace, and Miss Grant all in maidenly white.

Thus they stood, and then rushed in a mass to shake hands with the hapless President. "Come on; let's have a look at Grant," said one of those persons whom conventionalities had not spoiled to another young person, equally fresh and simple.

Having looked, it was an easy transition to the Democratic shake of the hand. All this over, dancing began again, and glowing silks, and gleaming uniforms, black coats, gray cadets, turned themselves into a whirling and undistinguishable mass.

*Washington (March 4) Dispatch to the New York World.*

THE SUPPER.

The supper was all one's fancy painted it, and actually was entirely ready at 9 p. m., and its supplies were warranted never to fail. The managers of the ball labored under the greatest apprehension lest there should not be enough supper for the guests. Such has been the experience at past inaugural balls, so beforehand we are startled with the following in one of the city papers. You will see the effect, as it is meant to be, is amazing, but not always intelligible:

The amount of provender required for this occasion is simply enormous, as may be evidenced from the following list of dishes which are ready in Washington to-day: 10,000 fried oysters, 8,000 scalloped oysters, 8,000 pickled oysters, 65 boned turkeys of 10 pounds each, 75 roast turkeys, about 12 pounds each; 150 roast capons, stuffed with truffles; 15 saddles of mutton, about 100 pounds each; 40 pieces of spiced beef, 40 pounds each; 200 dozen quails, larded and roasted; 100 game pates, 50 pounds each; 300 tongues, ornamented with jelly; 30 salmon, baked, Montpellier butter; 100 chickens, chaud et froid; 400 partridges, Washington style; 25 boars' heads stuffed and ornamented; 40 pates de fote gras, 10 pounds each; 2,000 cheese sandwiches; 300 ham sandwiches; 3,000 beef tongues; 1,500 bunches celery; 300 barrels salad; 2 barrels lettuce; 350 chickens boiled for salad; 2,000 pounds of lobster boiled for salad; 6,000 eggs boiled for salad; 1 barrel of beets; 2,500 loaves of bread; 8,000 rolls; 24 cases Prince Albert crackers; 1,000 pounds of butter; 300 Charlotte russes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each; 200 moulds wine jelly; 200 moulds blanc mange; 300 gallons ice-cream, assorted; 200 gallons ices, assorted; 400 pounds mixed cakes; 150 large cakes, ornamented; 60 large pyramids, assorted; 25 barrels Malaya grapes; 15 cases oranges; 5 barrels apples; 400 pounds mixed candies; 10 boxes raisins; 200 pounds shelled almons; 300 gallons claret punch; 300 gallons coffee; 200 gallons tea; 100 gallons chocolate.

Besides these there were oil, vinegar, lemons, and trimmings of all sorts. The cost of all this is as yet difficult to determine; for the baking and preparing alone $10,000, and for the hire of dishes $5,200, with breakage and damage to be made good, have been paid.

THE TOILETS.

Mrs. Grant wore a white satin with flounces of black Chantilly lace, headed with lavender velvet.

Miss Grant wore white illusion, with white pond lilies on her dress.

Mme. Freyre, the agreeable wife of the Peruvian Minister, wore a pink gros grain (from Worth) trimmed with maroon; the train and tablier of Chantilly lace, low corsage trimmed with maroon silk and lace, full set of magnificent diamonds.

Miss Rosa Freyre wore a pale pink silk, trimmed with the palest shade of blue brocade and valenciennes lace, low corsage, and a rare and costly Japanese set of gold beautifully carved.

Miss Victoria Freyre wore a pale blue dress of French crepe, with wreaths of embroidered marguerites, low corsage, necklace of pearls and turquoise, ear-rings of handsome pearls, and bracelet of pearls and turquoise.

Miss Lucy Worthington, niece of the Secretary of War, wore a light blue silk trimmed with valenciennes lace; jewelry, pearls, and diamonds. Her cousin, Miss Garvin, of Louisville, wore white silk trimmed with tulle; pearl ornaments.

Miss Edes wore white silk puffed with tulle, an overdress of Louis Quinze with trimmings of tulle; flowers, pond lilies.

Mrs. Judge Richardson wore lavender silk, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. Hallett Kilbourne wore a Paris muslin trimmed with rich white valenciennes lace. Miss Kilbourne wore a lovely pistache silk, and Miss Bella a becoming white tarletan.

Mrs. Fish wore a lavender silk, with point lace and diamonds. Mrs. Boutwell wore cafe au lait colored silk. Miss Boutwell wore blue silk, with trimmings of white illusion and blush roses. Mrs. Williams wore white silk, with trimmings of silk, gold bandeau set with diamonds. Mrs. Creswell, white silk, with black velvet. Miss McIntyre was in white. Mrs. Delano wore black velvet, with white point-lace. Mrs. John M. Delano, a Pompadour dress. Mrs. Gov. Cooke wore a vert d'eau satin, with white point-lace and large cape of ermine. Miss Cooke looked lovely in white; so did the beautiful Miss Edith Fish. Mrs. Sprague wore blue silk.

Mrs. Judge McArthur wore black velvet with white lace overdress. Miss Bliss, of Erie, Penn., wore black silk with overdress and trimmings of white silk. The wife of Paymaster Carpenter wore black velvet with black Brussels lace. Miss Warren, of Boston, was much admired. Mme. Bougligny was very elegantly dressed. Mrs. Stewart, straw color moire antique, elaborately trimmed with point duchesse lace and jet flowers. Miss Stewart, white tulle, embroidered with colors caught up with flowers. Mrs. Carey, white corded silk with chantilly lace flounces.

## THE WEATHER.

### War Department Prognostication—Reports from Various Sources.

CHICAGO, March 7.—While throughout the West the weather is quite mild and springlike, in New England and along the Atlantic coast southward it continues to be cold. The thermometer at San Francisco this morning marks 48 above; at Omaha, 42; at St. Paul, 43; at Marquette, 41; at Chicago, 46; at Memphis, 50; at New Orleans, 58; at Knoxville, Tenn., 29; at Buffalo, 41; at Albany, 31; at Quebec, 22; at Portland, 23; at New York and Baltimore, 24; at Fortress Monroe, 26; at Charleston, S. C., 37; at Jacksonville, Fla., 42. Generally cloudy throughout the West from Buffalo to the Rocky Mountains; at the East and South clear and fair.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—Probabilities—The area of lowest barometer will move southeastward over Lake Michigan, and thence eastward into Canada, on Saturday. The barometer will continue falling, with brisk southerly winds, threatening and rainy weather over the Lower Lakes and Middle and Eastern States. South and southeast winds veering to westerly from the Ohio Valley and Wisconsin southward to the Gulf States, with clearing weather. Southerly winds and cloudy weather will continue on the Western Gulf Coast. Increasing southeast winds and cloudy weather will prevail in the South Atlantic States. Northeast winds will continue in Southern Florida.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BELOIT, Wis., March 7.—Two days of thawing weather, with some rain, have taken off almost all the snow. The river and creeks are rising fast. It looks like a general break up.

## THE MODOCS.

### They Are Given One More Chance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says: "From parties who left the front last evening, we learn that the Commissioners sent by the squaw a message to Captain Jack, telling him he or his leading men must come to Fairchild's by this evening, of they would refer the matter to the military. Opinion is divided as to how the Indians will receive this message. Should they refuse, it is thought active movements will commence at once."

It is said that when the Modocs who came with Steele the first time were at Fairchild's, they were told by some white men that the Oregonians had indicted them for murder, and would hang them. All this is supposed to have caused the sudden change in their minds.

## NEW ORLEANS.

### The Fusionists Organizing for Non-Payment of Taxes—All Quiet in the City.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The McEnery Government maintains its position with the people, and will organize resistance to Kellogg in every manner except by force. A consultation committee has been formed with branches in every parish to resist and delay the collection of taxes. They declare their purpose to withhold all support from the usurpation forced on the people by the military power of the General Government.

The city is very quiet. The military have returned to their quarters and the police to their beats.

### New York City Politics.

NEW YORK, March 7.—At a meeting of the Republican General Committee, last night, resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the New York charter, now pending at Albany, and disapproving the conduct of the Administration in Louisiana matters, and of the action of Congress in increasing the salaries of officials.

The Tammany General Committee also met last evening, but nothing was done beyond their action upon mere routine matters.

### The Bloomington Post-Office.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 7.—Gen. McNulta, Congressman from this district, has nominated Gen. George F. Dick as Postmaster of this city, to succeed the present incumbent, John Scibird.

### New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—The indications are that a full vote will be polled on Tuesday next. Both parties are confident of victory.

## ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS.

### The Journey from Little Rock.

### Expenses at the Springs—Analysis of the Waters.

*Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

THE HOT SPRINGS, Ark., February, 1873.

From Little Rock to the Hot Springs is a journey new to most of your readers, and yet one that will be required of many if such winters as the last are very frequent. Believing my experience to be common, it is offered for the comfort of those who are yet to come.

ARRIVING AT LITTLE ROCK

about 10 p. m. (the conventional hour), I was abandoned by the Transfer Company's stage, on the sidewalk in front of the hotel. On rushing in through an open door, I found myself in the midst of, say, 40 people, all very much occupied with each other, while a fellow-traveler and myself wrote our names on the register; but immediately the party gathered around the book, and looked for our autographs. This, I thought, was the first place I had found where the people sat up nights to read the register. But there was no time for reflection, for we were now interviewed by the representatives of the two "only through-without-change" stage and hack lines, "departing this house at 4 a. m." following. The audience immediately engaged passage by one or the other of these lines, and I escaped in the confusion, went to my room, locked the door, and sat down to coax my boots off, when a stealthy tread came down the hall, stopping at my door, and a low voice came over the transom, "An extra stage leaves at 4 a. m. for Hot Springs, to bring back Gen. Unicorn. It goes up empty, and will be just the chance for you; shall I put you down?" Afraid to take this undue advantage of the many gentlemen below, I declined, and was permitted to sleep until 5 a. m., when there was a knock at my door, and I was told that a special hack was about starting, with two gentlemen, for the Hot Springs, and that there was room for me. I asked the hour, and was told it was half-past 6. I said I was not going at such a time, and was assured that the hack would be held until I had breakfasted. Again I declined, and made the refusal positive by the request to be let alone.

After breakfast I strolled out with a gentleman who had been my fellow-passenger the previous day, and canvassed

THE MERITS OF THE TWO LINES.

The fare for the trip by either conveyance is $8. The stage line takes you through in one day, starting at 4 a. m., and arriving at 8 p. m.,—60 miles. The hack line would take us in one day, or in two, at our option,—56 miles,—the stage going round by Benton with the mail. We chose the hack line, and ordered one at 10 a. m. At the hour named, a good two-horse ambulance was at the door, with capacity for five besides the driver. We had provided a jug of hot water to put in the bottom for warmth, and had each a pair of blankets to wrap up in, for such comforts as buffalo-robes are unknown in Southern travel. So we got off in good shape, and made the first 13 miles in four hours, over a road that is awful in wet weather, but must be good by May. We found fresh horses and a good dinner at Col. Ayliff's; and, starting again at 3, we made 16 miles more by 6 o'clock p. m., and stopped for the night at the Half-Way House. This brought our first experience of sassafras tea and sudden-death biscuits, although the ham and eggs, and pie and preserves, which we had for both supper and breakfast, were very good. We left this resting place at 8 the following morning, and reached the Hot Springs in time for a 2 o'clock dinner, 28 miles over

ONE OF THE WORST ROADS

I ever saw all the way, through hills and bottoms alternately.

For a person in robust health, the stage, coming through in one day, is the best; but, for one who wishes to avoid fatigue, it is better to make the trip in two days by hack, as it is called here.

The following articles

ARE INDISPENSABLE

to a person visiting the Hot Springs for treatment: A pair of good blankets, one dozen towels, a supply of soap, books, stationery, and a lantern. All articles that one wants to buy here are found to cost about 60 per cent more than in the North, and are inferior goods besides.

THE EXPENSES HERE

are as follows: At the Hot Springs House, board and room (two in a room), is $75 per month; baths, 47 cents each, extra. At the Rutor House, board and room, $60 per month; baths free, but the guests have to pay for the attendance rendered at bath. The other hotels range about these prices.

THERE IS VERY LITTLE CHOICE

in the facilities offered the bather at either of the hotels. The baths are all good, and the springs are practicably the same. The visitor is confused as he approaches, by the conflicting reports, and the various inducements offered; and the hardest task is to avoid being imposed on. The first discovery made is, that the entire population of the valley is all by the ears, and that there is frequent occasion to use a grain of allowance; and to contribute to the support of the servants. I would advise any one coming here for treatment not to make his permanent arrangements the first day, but to take, say, two days to look round, when he will discover that his indifference has been captivating, and will enjoy the benefit of the lively competition existing in the valley.

There are 54 springs here, all within the distance of one mile, having a temperature varying from 93 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and having an aggregate discharge of about 300 gallons per minute. They are all similar in properties, and the following is

THE ACCEPTED ANALYSIS.

To $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water there is of—

| | Grains. |
|---|---|
| Silica with sulphate of lime | 1.04 |
| Carb. of lime | 1.68 |
| Bi-carb. of lime | .36 |
| Carbonate of magnesia | .326 |
| Bi-carb. of magnesia | .05 |
| Sulphate of lime in solution | .35 |
| Chloride of potash | .05 |
| Chloride of sodium | 2.88 |
| Oxide of iron, with a trace of alumina | .133 |
| Dry powder, insoluble | 1.16 |

The above is the analysys by Prof. Owen, and must be accepted by the visitor, as there is no apparent peculiarity, except the heat, to distinguish these waters from any other clear and beautiful spring. The water comes entirely from the hills on one side of the narrow ravine, called a valley, which contains the village. The ravine is crooked, so that you can see but twenty rods down the only street at one point. The thermometer has stood at about the freezing-point for several days, but the weather is clear, and there begins to be comfort in the sunshine.

CHERRY.

### Railroad Accidents.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—On Thursday night two men, named George Beals and Patrick McGarvey, were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad a few miles east of Altoona. They were on the engine on a siding, which was run into by a freight train, throwing it off the track. Beals was engineer and McGarvey fireman.

### Post-Office Robbery.

DAYTON, O., March 7.—A man named Avery was arrested, to-day, by Special Mail-Agent MacDonald, charged with robbing the post-office at Candor, N. Y. He had mail-bag keys in his possession, which led to his detection. Officers will leave with him, to-day, for Candor.

### Two Men Killed by a Fall.

TOLEDO, O., March 7.—Two slaters, named Nicholas and Mathias Breir, while at work on a roof, yesterday afternoon, were thrown to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, by the breaking of a plank on which they were standing. One was instantly killed, and the other died shortly after.

### Obituary.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 7.—The Hon. Charles Reed, a prominent citizen, died this morning.

LONDON, Eng., March 7.—Viscount Ossington, John Evelyn Denison, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, died last night, aged 73.

The death of Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, member from Tyrone, is also announced.

### Remarkable Discovery.

A remarkable discovery has recently been made by Prof. O. C. Marsh in the upper cretaceous shale of Kansas, from which it appears that the long-suspected link between birds and reptiles has come to light. The skeleton of a bird was first found, which was about the size of a pigeon, and had the remarkable characteristics of a bird-skeleton with biconcave vertebræ, belonging only to reptiles. On subsequently removing the surrounding shale the skull and parts of both jaws were brought to light, bearing undoubted reptilian peculiarities, with other parts of the skeleton entirely avian in type. That all the parts belonged to the same individual is unquestionable, thus furnishing the Darwinians another proof of their theory. It was an aquatic bird, carnivorous, and it is the only one, thus far found, exhibiting these double characters of bird and reptile.

### BRIDGEPORT REVENGE.

At an early hour this morning it was rumored that a policeman who had given important evidence in the Bridgeport tragedy of Wednesday night had been shot at near the Allerton Packing House, about midnight, the ball passing through the tails of his overcoat. The report was brought by a man who said he saw the shot fired. It is, however, not credited.

### The Oldest Inhabitant.

A very old inhabitant of France perished last autumn at Chantilly. This was an exceedingly ancient carp, a perfect patriarch among fishes, his age being no less than 375 years. He was a young fish in the reign of Francis I., and having been, we may presume, one of those privileged fishes that pass their lives in marble basins, his inexpressive eyes must have witnessed not a few changes in the costumes and manners of his successive human contemporaries. His last owner purchased him in 1871 for 1,700f. He met his fate from the jaws of a enormous pike, which attacked him, with what intent it is difficult to understand, seeing that the carp was over three feet in length and about two and a half feet round the thickest part of his body.

### A Gift to Bismarck.

The Emperor William has just given five pieces of French cannon to Prince de Bismarck. They are rifled guns of various calibre; a twenty-four pounder from Sedan; an eight pounder and a smooth bore from Metz; and a mitrailleuse from Paris. The Prince has had them transported to his country seat at Varzin, the whole country side turning out to greet their arrival at the station of Schonhausen, reinforced by the arrival of societies and deputations from many of the neighboring towns. The guns, adorned with garlands and flowers, and drawn by six horses attached to each in triumphal procession, were drawn to the Prime Minister's seat amidst the plaudits of the crowd and salvos of musketry.

### Parisian Ladies' Boots.

Heels of Parisian ladies' boots are said to be so high and so brought under the foot that the Chinese ladies must be sensibly shod in comparison. A few days ago a correspondent of the London *Observer* saw a very charming lady in a predicament, and was malicious enough to watch her. She had got out to walk exquisitely dressed, with, of course, the inevitable stick and high heels. Alas! Madame la Comtesse found, after a few steps, that with such pretty but inconvenient bottines, movement was impossible. Her carriage had gone slowly on, and she was forced to cling trembling to the edge of the footpath until her footman by a happy accident looked around.

### A Horrible Wife Murder.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says that a negro named Pipin has been arrested for having, on Saturday last, beaten his wife to death, and then having, by means of kerosene, burned her body in a shocking manner.

—A correspondent, writing to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg, says: "The present musical season has been the most brilliant on record, owing to the extraordinary success achieved by Madame Adelina Patti. Christine Nilsson has not been without admirers, but there can be no question that Madame Patti has carried off by far the highest honors of the campaign. The greatest triumph of this most gifted artist has been her performance of *Ninetta*, in 'La Gazza Ladra.' It is difficult to imagine the enthusiasm evoked by this wonderful display of vocal and histrionic excellence."

—A New Orleans policeman, who had noticed a lank-looking negro lingering near some cotton bales on the levee, was surprised an hour or two later to see him emerge from a hiding-place expanded into an immensely corpulent man. Investigation showed that he had stuffed his clothing so full of cotton that it was almost impossible for him to walk.

## MARRIAGES.

BRINK—REID—In Chicago, March 5, 1873, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Willis L. Brink to Mrs. Josephine M. Reid.

HALL—RAPHAEL—In Chicago, March 5, 1873, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Augustine K. Hall to Miss Marie L. Raphael.

## DEATHS.

BERRY—On the 7th inst., at half-past 1 o'clock, Ella Mary Berry.

The funeral from residence, 530 West Indiana-st., at 1½ to-day.

WELLS—On the 7th inst., Fannie E., wife of E. D. Wells, aged 27 years.

Funeral from the residence, 618 Wabash-av., on Monday, March 10, at 11 a. m.

PORTER—At 157 Calumet-av., Friday, March 7, Mrs. Louise Hyndshaw Porter, wife of Mr. Edward V. Porter.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

SIMMS—On Thursday, March 6, at 5 p. m., Mrs. Maggie Simms, wife of E. G. Simms.

Funeral from her late residence, 810 Arnold-st., by carriages to Oak Woods Cemetery. All friends of the family are respectfully invited.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

PERSONS—In this city, March 7, of membranous croup, Arthur Briggs, only child of Volney T. and [illegible] M. Persons, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 14 days.

Funeral at their residence, 156 South Hoyne-st., Saturday, at 11 a. m.

☞ Bangor and Gardner, Me., papers please copy.

DOUBLEDAY—At Grand Rapids, Mich., March 6, Evert M. Doubleday, aged 41 years.

Funeral from Sweet's Hotel, Sunday, 9th inst.

LATHROP—Feb. 5, 1873, at Murphreesborough, Ark., Col. J. Henry Lathrop, aged 36 years.

Deceased studied law in Chicago, in the office of [illegible] & Clark; went South in 1860; was Colonel of the Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment; and, after the war, was fast acquiring distinction as a lawyer in the State of his adoption. He was brother to James Lathrop, and Mrs. H. T. [illegible] and Mrs. Geo. K. Clark, of Chicago.

## AUCTION SALES.


By WILMERDING & MOUNTS.

PERFMPTORY SALE.

1,800 PIECES

Fine Imported Woolens

Wednesday, March 12, 1873.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF

MESSRS. BAUENDAHL & CO.

By WILMERDING & MOUNTS, New York.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

1,800 Lots of Household Goods,

Parlor, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, [illegible] Cases, Office Desks, Sewing Machines, Mirrors, [illegible] Crockery (Edwards'), Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Pianos, 30 Rolls Carpet (to close out). Sale on three floors.

On SATURDAY, March 8, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Another Great Catalogue Sale,

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, AT 9½ A. M., OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

This assortment is large, the goods prime, and [illegible] such as buyers make.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock. Chromos, [illegible] Cigars, Glassware, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

30 Second-Hand Sewing Machines

In perfect order, THIS MORNING, at Auction.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

20,000 CIGARS

AT AUCTION,

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, [illegible] st., every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. [illegible] the office. Bring in your list. [illegible] out-door sales.

T. S. FITCH & CO.